PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7438.—Vol. XLIX. *FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), January 19, and Following Saturday, at 2.30.
SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 23, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Kaynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 223rd Time. TO-MORROW, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. L. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 397th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 3,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE, and Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre Shakespeare's Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 100th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,051. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls; Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeannie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 849th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, Christmas Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

"BETTER THAN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

"Better than it might have been," is our verdict on the London County Council elections, so far as they come to hand this morning. There are 58 constituencies in all, and the results in 41 of these were declared by last night. It is not likely that the remaining 17 will materially alter the broad aspects of the case, which are three in number. First, more electors have come to the poll than was generally expected. Secondly, the old gang have been well routed, and there will in all probability be a majority in favour of an upright and progressive policy. Thirdly, many of the places left vacant by the old gang are filled by men of decidedly higher character and standing than have hitherto been drawn into municipal work in London. All this is very satisfactory. In London, at any rate, it is clear that Mr. Ritchie's Revolution will be an improvement as well as an innovation.

As for the number of votes polled, the morning papers are wrong, we think, in denouncing the beggarly array of figures. No doubt the polls are small enough compared with the standard of a provincial town. But London must be compared with London; and on that basis London has distinctly done better in this first County Council election than might have been expected. Here is a list of typical constituencies—with the figures of the highest polls at the municipal and political elections severally:—

	County Council 1889.	Gen. Election 1886.
Bermondsey	2,602	3,356
Bow and Bromley	2,159	2,967
Chelsea	3,170	4,394
Dulwich	2,222	4,486
*Central Finsbury	2,333	2,245
Central Hackney	1,764	3,047
Holborn	1,430	3,651
North Islington	2,159	3,436
East Marylebone	1,874	3,101
Mile End	1,424	2,110
South Paddington	1,631	2,576
South St. Pancras	1,672	1,915
Westminster	1,539	3,991
*Woolwich	5,140	4,647
	31,119	45,873

In two constituencies—Central Finsbury and Woolwich—the poll yesterday was actually higher than at the General Elections. This is a remarkable tribute to Earl Compton's popularity in the one case, and to the management of that old electioneering hand, Colonel Hughes, in the other. In the other constituencies, yesterday's polls were smaller, but not so much smaller as they might have been. Speaking roughly, we may put it that three-quarters of the political electors came up to the municipal polls. This is not at all a bad proportion. It is not as good as might have been hoped, but it is much better than might have been feared.

The same may be said of the results from the point of view of policy. It is by no means easy to classify the members of the new Council, for there were almost as many programmes as candidates, and each constituency had an issue or issues of its own. We are able, however, by means of the circular which we addressed to the candidates, to roughly group the members now elected as good or bad. By good we mean that they are pledged to publicity of procedure, that as a rule they are in favour of a municipal police, and that on other matters they take a large and liberal view of the Council's duties and responsibilities. So far as the results are yet known, there are 47 of these "good" candidates against 35 "bad;" and of the latter, several, we fancy, are not really so bad after all. This is a very promising result.

From the point of view of *personnel*, some of the more important polls have not yet been declared. We shall not till this afternoon know the fate of Lord Rosebery, Lady Sandhurst Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Firth. But sufficient number of polls have come to hand to justify a general forecast as to the character of the Council. A bad feature is the return of the Rev. H. B. Chapman for Camberwell. We have to regret also the defeat of Mr. Dobbs and of Sir Thomas Farrer. But there are compensations. Some thoroughly good men have got in, and one good woman. Miss Cobden's success at Bow is a gratifying indication of the disappearance of the sex prejudice in the electorate. Mr. Sinclair's return for East Finsbury is also distinctly to the good. He is a public-spirited young man, destined to do good service to the State. Mr. Charrington's return also is satisfactory. He has long been one of the most powerful factors for good in the East-end We are glad to note Mr. Harben's return, although it kept out a good man, who was better than he on the vital question of the police. Mr. Harben was one of the best members of the Metropolitan Board, and the County Council could not have done without him. Mr. Osborn also is the right man for Chelsea. He is the ideal vestryman, and he has a capital colleague in Mr. Æneas Smith, whose influence for Chelsea is one of the strongest for good in that unfortunate constituency, which Sir Charles Dilke's misconduct has handed over in perpetuity to the Tory party. We hail Mr. Costelloe's return as a welcome proof that the old prejudice against Catholics is disappearing from our midst.

M. DE BLOWITZ ON FRANCE AND FRENCHMEN.

An Interview with the Friend of Emperors.

I was received by a short, stout, middle-aged gentleman, who spoke with a very marked foreign accent, and who was attired in one of the most fantastic and eccentric of costumes it has ever been my luck to come across. I hardly know how to describe it; it was a sort of mixture of gold-digger and corsair, with just a flavour of the bold buccaneer of the good old Adelphi dramas thrown in to help the blend. A red-flannel shirt with a low loose collar, and a crest embroidered on the front, a long double-breasted coat of the same colour and material, very baggy trousers, made of some Eastern-looking stuff with bright scarlet and blue stripes, tucked into embroidered Arab top-boots of the same vivid colour; and last, but not least, on his head a large Astrachan cap. M. de Blowitz only wanted a few yataghans (or whatever they call the daggers to match this costume) and some pistols stuck in his belt to make the whole get up complete, from an artistic or theatrical point of view. Had he any objection, I asked, to my making a rough sketch while we had a chat?

"I must confess," he replied, "I am so surprised at receiving a visit from a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* after the way I am always criticised in your paper, that I really cannot see what use a sketch can possibly be to you, except perhaps to be laughed at, as for instance was the fate of my 'feuilleton;' however, I am quite used by now to being attacked by different papers: I treat them all with indifference."

"It is the penalty of greatness," I said; "but how about the adverse criticisms on your 'feuilleton'? I have but indistinct recollections of something of the sort."

"It was a short novel which I wrote for the *Figaro* as the result of a bet. Given the personages, the novel was to be written in a certain time. I got it well finished in three hours and ten minutes. It was really not worse than many other things one reads, probably better. Yet your paper thought fit to laugh at it with great vehemence. It almost amounted to a *parti pris*; I cannot understand it."

I here thought it advisable to change the subject, and asked M. Blowitz about the forthcoming Exhibition. "I think," he replied, "that this Exhibition will hardly be so great a success from an industrial point of view, as, to my mind, it would have been better to have postponed it till 1890. I have been frequently attacked by the French papers in consequence of my repeated assertions of this view."

"Might I ask you why, in your opinion, it would have been better had the Exhibition taken place in 1890?"—"For several reasons—first, because this Exhibition is a celebration of the centenary of the French Revolution, and is, so to speak, a defiance to all the European monarchies, and will evidently not improve the isolated Republican situation of France in the middle of monarchical Europe; more especially as most of the Great Powers refuse to take part officially in the Exhibition in consequence of its being such a celebration. Secondly, all sorts of electoral struggles in France have to take place during the current year, and I don't think that such struggles are favourable to the success of such a specific enterprise as a Universal Exhibition. Lastly, I think the great armaments of Germany will be nearly finished, the Germans better armed, and the authority of the young German Emperor more consolidated in 1890 than in 1889. Therefore, in my opinion, when the coming French Exhibition is over and a new Parliament is elected, and, above all, if at this moment France should *nolens volens* have at her head General Boulanger, an explosion (an event which would have been delayed at

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

Besides being a Chancellor and a Doctor of Divinity, Prince Bismarck is also a very successful tradesman. His forests at Friedrichsruhe yield splendid timber, which is sold partly at Hamburg, partly at Berlin. The distance from Friedrichsruhe to Berlin being greater than to Hamburg, the railway company transporting the timber naturally made different charges for carriage to the two towns, and to this his Highness the timber merchant objected. But rather than give in, the director of the line (which belongs to the State) preferred to resign. Now, however, all at once the troubled waters have been calmed; the director is still in office, but the timber is transported according to the desires of Prince Bismarck. Query: Who pays the difference?

***

Apropos of railways, the Berlin-Potsdam Railway Company has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. When the line, which is now one of the most frequented of the Berlin local railways, was first opened, three trains a day ran from Berlin to Potsdam and back. It was at that time that the head of the Berlin police gave the permission "that steam engines might be allowed to run on the railway line during the hours of darkness;" but, it was added, "should there be a heavy fog or snowfall, the speed must on no account exceed that of the trotting of a horse."

***

Louise Michel, the "red maiden," is very fond of animals, particularly of cats and dogs. This love for "dumb creatures" is said to have been first awakened when in her youth the citoyenne's days rolled calmly by at a sleepy château of Touraine, where her father was steward, and where the young girl made a tribe of cats and dogs her chief and cherished friends.

***

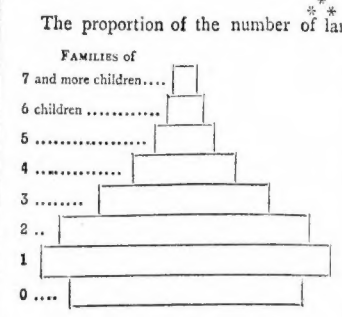
The Royal Palace at Madrid has just been enriched by two portraits by the celebrated Spanish painter Señor Domingo, the one representing the little King Alphonso, the other, his mother, the Queen Regent. The price for the King's portrait is £5,000, that of his mother £1,500—a fact from which it appears that in Spain, as elsewhere, prices vary according to rank.

***

Here is another item of news concerning the Queen Regent, who, it is said, will pay a visit to our Queen when her Majesty goes "South." A case has just been despatched from a Paris dressmaking establishment—need I say which?—addressed to the Queen of Spain, and containing a magnificent Court dress of black velvet, embroidered all over in old silver, the train being bordered by a flounce of beautiful Chantilly lace. Another State robe was of black pékin Sevigné, with a border in the subdued tones of old steel.

***

The proportion of the number of large to small families in France is shown in the annexed diagram, which I take from the *Revue Rose*.



***

After a very careful and minute investigation, the writer of "La Natalité en France" comes to the conclusion that the agricultural population have more children than the industrial, and that fewer children are born to families where the fathers follow "a liberal profession" and to those living in urban centres than to those families the heads of which earn their living by manual labour.

***

Apropos of the impending change of the United States Ambassador in Italy, a Rome correspondent writes:—"The position of American Ambassador here has its thorny sides on account of the craving of many citizens and more lady citizens of the Transatlantic Republic for the air of European Courts, especially as Rome, more than any other capital, is a general centre for tourists."

***

To "those whom it may concern" I hereby give notice that the goddess of fashion who is said to reside at Paris has decreed that for the time being it is no longer "the right thing" to invite actresses and artists as fit ornaments for a drawing-room assembly, but that ladies of the circus are "all the rage" in the drawing-rooms. It is said that a pretty Creole girl, the pride of the *Nouveau Cirque*, who sings Arab songs with a lark's voice, is chiefly responsible for this innovation.

***

The New Year's present which Prince Charles of Sweden made to his mother, the Queen, consisted in a suite of furniture for a sick room in a hospital. It is arranged for the convenience of two patients, but as the Queen's state of health prevents her from visiting the hospital at Stockholm which bears her name, a room in the palace has been arranged to receive the gift, and, of course, two patients.

***

Dainty-looking little pies were being sold a day or two ago on the Paris boulevards at a sou a piece. Each one stood on a piece of pink paper, on which was printed the following:—

PAIN AU BEURRE

SOUVENIR DES ELECTIONS
DU 27 JANVIER 1889

QUESTION BOULANGER
Ce qu'il nous promet

CHERCHEZ
Ce qu'il nous donnera

PAIN AU BEURRE

The sale of the pies was immense till the buyers discovered that they had been cruelly deceived, for under the tempting exterior of the "pain au beurre" was hidden nothing but hay. This is utilizing with a vengeance the parable of the wicked father who gives his son a stone instead of bread.

***

Most of the purchasers "grinned and bore it," but some considered that this kind of thing was carrying a practical joke too far, and went, hay-stuffed pie in hand, to complain to the police, when, strange (from the Boulangist pont of view) to say, it appeared that the authorities at the police prefecture had authorized the sale of the pies.

least for one year had the Exhibition been postponed) will more probably occur in 1890 than at some more distant time. The mere fact of Boulanger's accession to power would, in the eyes of Europe, signify war."

"Then I take it that in your opinion an Exhibition such as the one we shall shortly see is to a certain extent a guarantee of peace?"

"Yes, one can only postpone great events from year to year; to my mind there was never anything to fear during this year, Exhibition or no Exhibition. It is next year I cannot help thinking will be an eventful one for France, and one during which peace should have at all costs been assured; as at the end of that year were peace maintained through the medium of a Universal Exhibition, Boulanger would in all probability have disappeared. He is the principal cause of anxiety and his accession to power would be fraught with incalculable mischief."

"Do you then think that Boulanger has a future?"—"Boulanger has to my mind a short but great career before him, because there is no one else before the public at the present moment, there is no other man to take away his popularity, which certainly does exist; he is the popular hero for the moment."

"Do you not then consider him a clever man?"—"It is his adventure, not the man, that is wonderful. I think that he cannot last long if he ever gets to power, as he undoubtedly will. There is nothing in the man, and although, as is well known, he has the greatest confidence in himself and his lucky star, his fall, in my opinion, will be far more rapid than his rise, and will be complete when it does come."

"With regard to the Exhibition, do you not think that the action of so many Governments in not taking part officially in the Exhibition will be detrimental to the interest of the exhibitors?"

"I hardly think so, rather, perhaps, to the contrary, as it has been so often shown. When a Government takes part officially in an Exhibition, the money which it gives towards the expenses is nearly all swallowed up in official expenses or goes into private pockets; everybody wants to have a picking, so to speak. Take, for instance, the Exhibition over here in 1878. I feel sure that private enterprise in 1889 will never allow any Commission to squander away such sums as were wasted then, and there will be less red-tapeism."

"We seldom in England hear much about the French views on the Irish question, yet they must be interesting. Would you mind giving me a rough idea of what they are from what you have gathered, living here so long as you have; for you are not French, I believe?"

"No; I am an Austro-Slav by birth, but I am a 'naturalized Frenchman.'" M. de Blowitz then favoured me with the following speech, which I took down verbatim:—"The French views on the Irish question are utterly incorrect. The French consider the subject from many points, but on all sides their views are false and ill-founded. They are either taken from a Catholic or anti-Catholic point of view, or from the standpoint of antagonism to England or of sympathy with revolution. Nobody over here judges the Irish question safely or from the purely political or economical point of view from which it ought to be judged. The only thing that every one over here forgets is that the Irish people accept the orders of the Pope when these orders happen to suit their purpose, and cease to be Catholics when these orders do not meet with their approval. The French forget that the Irish Home Rulers are aiming at the independence of Ireland, without considering that the half of Ireland would probably die of starvation the day they were severed from England, and that Ireland would become the refuge of every one from all quarters of the globe who was compelled to escape from the severities of the law. In speaking of Irish Home Rulers I refer only to those men to whom every means seems permitted to enable them to obtain the result they dream of, which is to damage England as much as possible—men to whom the independence of Ireland has ceased to be patriotism or conviction, but has become for them a source of revenue and social position. Mind I do not wish you for a moment to think that I am giving you, an Englishman, my own personal views on this subject, I am merely telling you what I have gathered from long intercourse with Frenchmen. The French, in this as in any other matter touching on foreign questions, are blinded by their own special French preoccupations; therefore their judgment on the Irish question is far from being impartial or independent."

M. de Blowitz here stopped to take breath, so I took advantage of the pause to ask him: "And with reference to the Parnell action against the *Times*, I suppose you must hear a lot of expressions of opinion on the subject?"

"No, the French papers are more impressed by the magnitude of the sum of money involved than by the political side of the question—and I can easily understand it, as no newspaper over here was ever started even with a capital as large as the amount which the *Times* might have to pay if the action goes against it. Moreover——"

There is no knowing how much deeper we should have gone into the subject had not the *valet de chambre* entered the room at this moment to announce that "la voiture de Monsieur était avancée," whereupon M. de Blowitz excused himself for being obliged to go out at once. (Although I felt very curious on the subject, I did not like to ask him if he usually went out in the extraordinary costume he was then wearing.)

JOKING BY AFFIDAVIT.

THE LAMENT OF THE WARDEN OF MERTON.

"He will always be known as the academic wit who jokes by affidavit."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, January 16.

One morning—life seemed running dry
At Merton—I, as I awoke,
Determined that, as Warden, I
Was called upon to—make a Joke.

So, unaccustomed as I am
To public (or to private) joking
Joe Miller I commenced to "cram"—
The sequel really is provoking!

I took John Dillon—mark the wit!
I never thought to come a tripper—
Compared him to (you see, I hit
A laughing subject) . . . JACK THE RIPPER.

Ha, ha! I thought it was the best
I ever made. I learnt it pat:
And then, I fired it off—The jest
(There's no denying it) "fell flat."

It did not seem to "catch" the men,
Not even a single freshman laughed . . .
But when the SUMMONS came, why *then*
All Oxford held its sides, and chaffed.

With penitential sheet for shirt on
I went before the Court—I pledged
The honour of a Head of Merton
It *was* a Joke, as I alleged.

"Sir," said the frowning Court, "are you
Versed in the nature of an Oath—
The nature of a Joke?"—I knew
The *Solemn* nature of them both!

Then, with considerable pain,
I found it prudent to revoke
What is, and what (I must maintain)
To *Me* will always be—a Joke!

Time was, when Dons indulged in wit,
Respectfully their juniors heard
The sally, and accepted it
As humour—on the author's word:

But now, whene'er my fun I poke,
My friends will write it out, and save it,
And have it marked—"N. B. A JOKE,
And certified by affidavit!"

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We hear from a sure source that Govan to-day will follow Ayr, and that the depression produced by the reverses in Colchester and Stockton will be dissipated by the gain of another Unionist seat in North Britain. We do not usually venture on a forecast of this kind with much confidence, and we do not put forward even this as our own expectation. But it is the belief on our side, a belief which amounts to a practical certainty at headquarters, where there will be blank dismay if Sir John Pender is not at the bottom of the poll,

---

As we anticipated immediately after the elections last November, the new School Board has gone against the mischievous fee system established by its predecessor. A new system is now to be devised by one of the committees, but it is an instruction to that committee that children are not to be excluded from school. An amendment proposing to omit this instruction was defeated by 28 votes to 17. This is very satisfactory, and if the new Board were to do nothing more the efforts made by the progressive party last November would be amply rewarded

---

If the messenger from Khartoum who has arrived in Suakin with a letter from Slatin Bey announcing that Lupton is really dead be the trusty emissary sent out by Mr. Wylde's friends, then we fear that is all up with Lupton. There is no confirmation of Emin and another European being prisoners in Khartoum. Rumours were current as to Emin having been defeated, but a rumour is easily spread, and "trophies" are as easily procurable. The important fact is that the first tale that Emin had been sent a prisoner to Khartoum was not true. Up to December 24 he had not arrived from the South. As Osman Digna's story put his capture in October, he had ample time to have reached the capital in two months if he had really been a prisoner.

The Arabs seem to be clearing the Germans out of East Africa with an unsparing hand. The massacre of the German missionaries at Tugu, under the very guns of a German gunboat, will help to open the eyes of the Germans at home to the serious character of the revolt which the folly of their East Africa Company has provoked. From the point of view of German influence in these regions, the German Mission station was worth far more than all the German plantations. But the attempt to force the latter upon an unwilling population has cost the former its existence. Eight missionaries were massacred in Tugu, and their French and English colleagues dread a similar fate. The conflagration spreads and no one can say where it will stop. Probably not until it has burned itself out.

The resignation of Dr. von Friedberg, Minister of Justice, the first person on whom the Emperor Frederick conferred the Order of the Black Eagle, is significant. If it should be followed, as rumour states, by the resignation of Dr. von Simson, the President of the Supreme Imperial Court, it will be more significant still. For it will show that the responsible Ministers and judges of the German Empire feel bound to protest in the most formal and unmistakable fashion against the high-handed way in which Prince Bismarck is defying the decencies of civilization in order to strike an adversary below the belt. Unless the Chancellor is pulled up sharp there will soon be no law in Germany save his will and the will of his son Herbert.

The appeal to public opinion is all very well, but what kind of an appeal is it in which the prosecutor alone is heard, and in which that prosecutor is the Government of the day, which has as its advocates the whole Reptilian legion? Dr. Geffcken is alone and single handed, broken in health, and worried almost to death. On the other hand, the *Kölnische*, by way of giving the world yet another opportunity of sampling the quality of officious journalism in Germany, denounces Dr. Geffcken as "a clerical, ultra-Conservative, hypochondriacal pighead," "a sneaking intriguer," and "political malcontent," who in his blind fury and malicious joy commits incendiary acts equivalent to treason against his country!

If Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria does not mind what he is about he will be deported, like his predecessor. And in his case the verdict of the civilized world will be, Serve him right! What greater infatuation could be displayed than he has shown in offending—first the clergy, by his Catholic propaganda; secondly, the army, by supporting Mutkuroff; and thirdly, the popular jealousy about the flag by hoisting a new fangled standard of his own invention, in which the Bulgarian lion is almost invisible? One satisfactory thing about his dismissal would be that not even the most prejudiced Russophobe could pretend that it would be due to Russian agency. Russia is leaving Bulgaria severely alone.

There is a strong feeling, it is reported from South Africa, among the Transvaal Boers in favour of an expedition against Khame to avenge Grobelaar's death. If so, we trust that President Kruger has already been informed from Downing-street that any expedition against Khame for doing his duty in defending his frontiers will be regarded as an invasion of the British Empire, and punished accordingly. If President Kruger has not been told so, the news ought to be wired to-day without fail. England means to protect those who dwell under her protectorate.

"La Cagnotte" has succeeded "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon" at the Royalty. It is played with the irresistible verve which never deserts M. Mayer's company, whatever its imperfections. Critics are never tired of descanting on the geniality, the sweetness, the ebullient good humour of Labiche's genius; but in his more serious plays the geniality is quite superficial. "Monsieur Perrichon," for example, is at bottom about as genial as Larochefoucauld. In "La Cagnotte," on the other hand, he is in the lighter mood to which all these qualities really belong. The farce is as gay and irresponsible as "Tricoche et Cacolet," and it has this advantage, that it may be enjoyed without danger by the Young Person, of either sex.

There appears to be a strange want of courtesy between the French and English Governments with respect to the forthcoming Stock Exhibition at Paris, and on both sides there are charges being made as to non-replies to letters sent. Late in the last year the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council published a statement that entries for this show must be made on or before January 1, while at the same time it was stated in Paris that the date of closing was three months later. Letters have been addressed to the French Minister of Agriculture on this question, but no reply has been received upon this important point. The friction is due to the compulsory slaughter of French cattle at the port of debarkation, which is a serious matter to agriculturists on the other side. An Orleans paper recently made a furious attack upon England for these regulations. A moot point is, whether cattle sent to Paris for exhibition could be allowed to return after being among stock from all those countries which are the hotbeds of disease. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 was in this respect a serious one for English stock breeders.

The Board of Trade returns on the work of the gas undertakings of the United Kingdom furnish a good deal of interesting matter to gas consumers—which means to the public—if properly taken. One wonders, for instance, how it is that the company which provides gas for the comparatively small town of Plymouth can earn 12¼ per cent. on its capital, while only charging its customers 1*s.* 9*d.* per thousand feet for their gas, especially as Plymouth has to bring her coals so far. There is more reason for the low price of 2*s.* charged to Sheffielders. The general result that the gas companies throughout the kingdom are paying their shareholders from seven to fourteen per cent. seems to show, however, that London is not the only place where the monopolist thrives.

It is stated that the result thus far of using dogs as messengers and sentinels in the German army has proved most successful. They have now been in training for a year, and have made wonderful progress. During the recent campaign, the dog manœuvres of one battalion are said to have been the most interesting of all. The kind found to be most suitable for this work are the shepherd's dogs. The plan adopted is to train each dog to regard one of the soldiers as his master, the conduct of his training being in this man's hands. When on duty the animals are kept with the sentinels, and their natural intelligence aids them in speedily understanding and adapting themselves to the work. As an instance of what these dogs can do, on one occasion a soldier, taking a dog from the sentinel, went off to reconnoitre. After making his observations he wrote two reports, giving one to a Uhlan mounted on a fast horse, and placed the other in a casket tied to the dog's neck. The latter reached the sentinel first. When it is considered how much smaller an object a dog is than a soldier for an enemy's fire, and how it can run close to the ground, it is not unlikely that dogs may be important auxiliaries.

Few sayings are more familiar than the remark of Hosea Biglow's about civilization sometimes getting a lift in a powder cart. But hitherto civilization has not been believed to be capable of making progress on the whisky keg. It would be some consolation if we could but believe that the rum with which we poison the Africans was, after all, the least deadly stimulant that is sufficiently powerful to rouse the natives out of the torpor of savagery. That this may be so is, however, suggested by Lieutenant Wissmann, who in his description of the Bachilange, who are said to be the most promising of all the tribes in the Congo basin, remarks that their first advance from pure savagery dates from the introduction of hemp-smoking some twenty-five years ago. "The desire for hemp led to commerce, which naturally tended to diminish the incessant village and tribal wars; they became less wild, and 'made laws.' At the coming of the whites they eagerly adopted civilized ways. They improved their breed of domestic animals, began to cultivate rice and to build two-story houses of clay, to put on clothes, to make tables and chairs, and to eat with knives and forks. They have given up administering poison to the accused, have burned their fetishes, and abolished the death penalty." This is a wonderful way of getting good out of evil. But for one tribe whom vice has civilized, how many scores vice has ruined!

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON HOME RULE.

A TORY PLAN FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

THE Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to this country from the United States, has contributed to the *North American Review* for December, 1888, an article entitled "Lord Beaconsfield and the Irish Question." A considerable part of the article has no special reference to the Irish question, but towards its close Mr. Pierrepont makes a very remarkable disclosure. He had previously met Mr. Disraeli in 1876 at the Prince of Wales's Garden Party at Chiswick, when American politics were discussed, and he adds: "On the 22nd of December, 1877, I had a conversation with Lord Beaconsfield about the Irish question. I thought it so important that I made copious notes of it in my diary, by referring to which I am able to reproduce it substantially." He conceded that many grievances under which Ireland laboured would have to be redressed, and that she must have a voice, as she demanded, in her own domestic affairs. The question would cause "much trouble before long," and the "agitation" would reach America.

"I asked him," writes Mr. Pierrepont, "if he had any plan for the better government of Ireland?" He said in reply, "No perfected plan, but a general idea that if he had to deal with the situation he should propose to place Ireland in a similar relation to the Imperial Government that New York held towards the Federal Government—different in many particulars, on account of the different conditions—but in the main similar."

To the objection so obviously suggested, and so freely used in the course of the present controversy, Lord Beaconsfield said: "The fear that many express lest in that case Ireland would become independent, I consider groundless—your war has settled that; even several great States combined could not maintain a confederacy independent of the Union."

The "blood and iron" method of governing Ireland would fail. It failed under Cromwell. "The Irish are susceptible to kindness," Lord Beaconsfield said, "and full of sentiment—not logical—and inconsiderate of the means necessary to gain desired ends; but easily governed if dealt with in the right way." That way, he had previously hinted, was by recognizing that "imagination" played "quite as important a part in the government of nations as reason."

Mr. Disraeli then touched upon the Ulster problem as follows: "The great difficulty about the adoption of any plan for the home government of Ireland is that Ulster and the other Protestant portions of Ireland fear that if Ireland were made a State like New York, her legislation would be oppressive to the Protestants." This remark evoked the suggestion from the American Minister: "Do as we do in America. Divide Ireland into two States, as we divided Virginia; of Ulster and Leinster make one State, and of the remainder of the island make another. Each State being then absolutely independent of the other, and both subject to the Imperial power—as in the United States—no oppressive legislation of the kind feared would be possible." Mr. Disraeli liked the suggestion, and said to the Minister that "perhaps he might live to give him credit for it."

Mr. Pierrepont adds, by way of comment, that since the Irish question has assumed such "large proportions," he has often thought "that if Lord Beaconsfield had lived in the full possession of his eminent faculties for dealing with difficult situations, the Irish problem would have been solved."

THE SEASON OF THE SALES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A LARGE "SALESMAN."

WHENEVER the time arrives which in the business world is known as the end of the season, although for social purpose the season is still in full swing, a flutter of mild excitement goes through the world of women. Winter (or summer) sales are announced; elaborate price lists are sent out in hundreds of thousands, setting forth in the language of rapture and of astonishment the wonders of "our winter (or our summer) sale;" and the husband and father, noticing the stir and the flutter inspired by this literature, over which the female part of the household hover as if it were divinely inspired, shakes his head and makes up his mind to draw the purse-strings tighter, for he has lived and learned to know the signs of the times. But it availeth him nothing, for no sooner has the first week of January or of July respectively dawned over the world, than the women-folk set forth to go to the sales. In the minds of not a few of them, however, there is a lurking suspicion that they are being duped, and that, somehow or other, there is a drawback to all the "wonderful bargains." So great however, is the magnetism of the sales, that even with such misgivings, the ladies go again and again, buying things useful and things useless, things of beauty, and such as cannot lay claim to that title, and coming home they talk with puzzled faces about the "enormous reductions." "How is it possible for the business houses to reduce their stock in such an abnormal way?" is a natural and frequent question. "After having heard it asked times without number," writes one of our representatives, "I asked it myself of Mr. Terry, of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. Mr. Terry was over head and ears in 'stock-taking,' and our conversation was necessarily short, but, such as it was, it throws a little light on the mysteries of sales:—

"How we can do it? Simply thus. Long before the beginning of a season we buy a large stock of novelties. The greater part of them are sold in the usual way, and what is left *must* be cleared before the next season commences, whatever reductions we are obliged to make. Thus we may sell a dozen French model costumes from Worth, or another Parisian firm, for seven or eight guineas, when their actual price was from thirty to forty guineas. It is the same, and indeed even more so, with millinery, as fashions in millinery change far sooner than in dresses. Our hats and bonnets *must* go during the sale, even if we have to sell them for next to nothing."

"But does not this involve a great loss to the firm?"

"It does involve some loss, but nothing like what people might imagine. For instance, the Paris model dress, for which we have paid forty guineas, has been copied a hundred times, and loses in value each time it is copied. Then again, the residuum of goods is not so very large. The bulk is sold in the legitimate way during the season, and the full price is paid for them, and the number of articles is comparatively small on which these great reductions have to be made."

"Then there is not, as is sometimes suspected, some mysterious agency at work, by means of which firms are enabled to sell their goods 'below cost price,' as it is called, without any actual loss?"

"I can only speak about ourselves," said Mr. Terry; "what other houses do I cannot say, but I believe it is the same with other good West-end firms, and there is no mystery whatever attached to it. We never buy on purpose to sell things at the sales; what is sold at them is purely and simply the remainder of the season's stock. There may be a colour or a design which has not taken the fancy of any customer—there generally is perhaps one in twenty colours or designs—and there is the rest of those things which have sold well, but which have not been sold out. I believe it is the custom in many so-called cheap shops to buy up a quantity of goods to dispose of at the sales, but that is not the case in good and well established houses of business."

"Then, do you mean to say, Mr. Terry, that you sell your whole stock at the end of every season, and that you sell it during your sale?"

"Yes, we sell out altogether, except those goods which are not touched by fashion; and nearly all of it we sell during the sale. The unimportant remainder is sold at very low prices to shippers, who take it abroad and to the colonies."

"Which articles sell best at the sales?"—"That I really could not tell you. There is a market for everything, and everything goes almost equally well. The busiest time is the first week of the sale, when it not unfrequently happens that we are obliged to take our employés from the work-room to attend to customers. This is often a matter of serious inconvenience, especially in July, for at that time the ordinary work is still going on at a very great rate, and we cannot supply goods as promptly as would otherwise be the case."

"Why don't you take special hands on for the sales?"—"It does not answer, and we never do it, but try to manage as well as we can to make the several hundred which we employ do their best during the busy time."

"What class of customers frequent the sales most?"—"A large number of our usual customers come, but there is also another class, consisting of customers who come in before the sale begins, have a good look round, notice the prices, fix their affections on certain articles, and come again when we are selling off to see whether the goods are still to be had. They check our prices, as it were, and know exactly whether, and how much, we reduce."

"But surely the country-cousin comes up for the sales?"

"No, not often. We send our lists out to them, and they write and tell us what they require. Most of them are regular customers whose taste we know; if not, we have ladies and gentlemen whose taste is excellent and who arrange all matters of dress and millinery."

"One more question. Do you find it necessary to employ a special force of detectives, such as are said to haunt some large establishments during sale times, like so many wolves in sheep's clothing?"

"No, we have never found it necessary to employ a single detective during sale time for the twenty years that I have been connected with the firm. I do not say that we have never lost anything, but that has been quite irrespective of the sales."

NOTES ON THE "OLD MASTERS."

III. THE FRANK HOLL MEMORIAL COLLECTION.

"ABANDON hope, all ye who enter here!" How aptly might Dante's despairing words be affixed to the portal leading to the galleries wherein are displayed a representative summary of the life-work of the late Frank Holl, R.A.! "When I look back upon my subject-pictures," said poor Holl, but a month before his death, when referring to the incidents he had generally chosen, "they are, indeed, an awful, miserable lot." Now that we see a fair selection of them together, we recognize how truly he had appreciated his weakness—or strength, whichever it may be—and how genuine and deep-seated was his sympathy and love for poverty and its attendant ills.

A "CHARACTER" COLLECTION.

His character as a man and an artist is written in indelible characters on the walls of Burlington House, so that all who look may read—his shortcomings and limitations as well as his triumphs; and we who look may well be proud of the artist whose works are here displayed. When death overtook him he still was rising in strength; he had not yet reached the plenitude of his power; and his last portrait—that of Mr. Pierpoint Morgan (228)—is perhaps more uncompromisingly life-like than any that went before. But he was born under a tragic star; Melpomene was his fairy godmother, and her inspiration attended him in all he undertook. There was always a feverish activity about him; there was a ring of "something attempted, something done," in his very laugh; and every moment he spent away from the easel was to him a moment lost. What wonder then that such a man sought to relieve his soul by painting pictures of domestic woe and pathos? that he selected scenes of the churchyard and the death-chamber as the readiest outlet for his thoughts, and that, even when painting portraits, he threw so much of himself into the canvas that he stamped his subjects with much of his own individual character, producing in the majority of cases an intense earnestness of expression which might be sought in vain in the originals?

HOLL'S LIGHTS AND POSES.

It was this same feeling—which it must be remembered was often tragic and even morbid, but never melodramatic or maudlin—that caused him to force the light in the majority of his portraits. He wanted powerful contrast of light and shade—such as was consonant with the immense vigour he felt within himself; besides, Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect, and why should not he? He would often paint over life size for the same reason, and it is complained that he rarely showed much originality in posing his sitter. The cause of the first objection is that he desired to allow for the proper distance of the spectator from the picture and the "shrinkage" so noticeable on exhibition walls; and of the second, that he always allowed his sitter to take the position most natural to him. He would, as he himself has said, consider the first "sitting" as a good day's work if, without having handled a brush, he had got his model so far unconscious as to fall into a pose that was characteristic, or, at least, entirely unconstrained.

A great opportunity has been wilfully thrown away by the Hanging Committee in looking more to the decorative *ensemble* of the pictures rather than to chronological order. A far better estimate might have been formed of the development, if not of the sum, of the artist's power had the committee laid a little less importance on the value of "centres" and "supports." However, at the expenditure of some trouble, the visitor can puzzle out sequence for himself; but for those—the majority, doubtless—who will not take the trouble, the pictures are here taken in order of hanging.

HOLL'S EARLY PICTURES.

"Industry" (No. 184) is the second picture the artist ever painted—a dingy, dirty interior, in which a child is standing and knitting, while another is drinking from a saucer. It is a picture of great promise and conscientiousness, very solidly and forcibly painted. There is little that is cheerful in it, but it is positively uproarious in its mirth in comparison with the first canvas of the artist. That consisted of a beggar-woman, seated on the steps of St. Martin's Church, unable from very starvation to nourish the infant she holds in her arms—a scene he once witnessed as he wended his way to the schools at the National Gallery, where the Royal Academy was at that time established. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, &c.," was painted six years later, and gained him the Travelling Studentship; it is surely too well-known to need description. The portrait of Lord Hobhouse, painted in 1882, will be remembered by most—as is, indeed, the case with the majority of these canvases: they seem to recall in a flash the last fifteen academies, thus bearing witness to the power they exert on our memory. This picture in particular partakes more of the manner of Mr. Ouless than most of the artist's other works. "Mr. Tenniel" (187) is a fair but not a striking likeness of Mr. *Punch's* right-hand man at the time when that "historian in fun and graphite" wore whiskers. The important portrait of the late Dr. Cradock was a presentation picture, painted on the initiative of Mr. Humphry Ward.

"DID YOU EVER KILL ANYBODY, FATHER?"

The next picture, "Did you ever kill anybody, Father?" (189) had its origin, as Holl himself said, in the following circumstance. He was painting the portrait of Lord Wolseley (No. 229) at the time, and our "only General" had left his cloak and sword for the painter to work from. Going into the studio one morning the artist found his little girl in the attitude here depicted, who, with wondering, awe-stricken gaze, half drew the sword from its scabbard and put the startling question to him. "It's the cheerfullest picture I've ever painted," Holl used to say, "and even here, you see, there's the incipient idea of murder!" In the Duke of Cambridge (190) the colour has sunk; but the picture is stately, and serves its purpose. "The First Violin" (191) is a companion to 189, and is a portrait of the sword-bearer's sister. The likeness of Sir George Trevelyan (192) is a very fine one, but the eye travels to the early and curious work beside it, "The Ordeal." This picture, a scene of a young artist's studio, in which visitors are freely criticizing a work, is thoroughly Frithian in treatment; but the colour is unpleasant. Textures, too, are rendered with much greater truth than we are accustomed to see in Holl's work, while a Hogarthian touch is added in the portrait of Sir Joshua seen on the wall. A similar touch is to be found in the "Want—the Pawnbroker's Shop" (208). In this picture a poor young widow, whose "poverty, but not her will, consents," is pawning her wedding-ring, having already sacrificed a "Holy Bible" which lies open against the counter. In "Ordered to the Front" (195) and "Returned from the Wars" (197), a pair, belonging to Sir Thomas Lucas, a less painful note is touched; while the redcoats gain in cheerfulness in being next to the "Duke of Cleveland," (194)—a superb portrait, but so forced in light and shade, and so fierce in expression, that there is no crime, however desperate, his Grace might not have committed. "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales" (196) was painted for the Benchers of the Middle Temple, after Mr. Watts had withdrawn *his* picture in consequence of a dispute. Holl's masterpiece "Earl Spencer" (198) comes next, still bearing the "touch of false colour" the artist intended to re-paint before his death.

But we must press on, for space fails. Taking the subject pictures first we observe "Leaving Home" (199), in which the two female figures are reminiscent of the drawing of John Philip. "Hush!" (200), a woman watching by a cradle side, and "Hushed" (203), the same mother leaning broken-hearted upon it, are very pathetic, and are better in quality than much of the other work. "No Tidings from the Sea" (211), a tale of woe, was commissioned by the Queen, when she found that the "Newgate" (221) (now the property of the Royal Holloway College) was already purchased. "I am the Resurrection and the Life" (212) and "The First Born" (237) also deal with funerals, and it may be doubted if any other figure in all these two rooms conveys as much deep, passionate, and yearning sorrow as that of the young woman in this little work. "Gone!" (235)—how unlike Mr. Frith's "Railway Station!"—"The Convalescent" (216), "One of the Six Hundred" (225), and "Lullaby" (231) are the other *genre* works of interest.

The portraits include two autograph likenesses at the ages of eighteen (223) and thirty-nine (215), as well as of his father (217); of Mr. Agnew complacent (218), one of the most pleasing of all; of Vice-Chancellor Bacon (219); Captain Alexander Sim (290), æt. 94, the oldest sitter he ever had, and perhaps the possessor of the most determined and characteristic physiognomy; of Lord Overstone (222), which created so much sensation at the Grosvenor Gallery a year or two ago; and a few more. Such is the exhibition of the works of Frank Holl; an artist who, unlike Mr. Watts, could not paint his sitter's mind and soul, but who painted his face with unsurpassed vigour and power; and whose work and character did equal honour to his country and himself.

NEW BOOKS.

"SARTOR RESARTUS." (In parchment.)

"Sartor Resartus." One vol. (Parchment Library.) 6*s.* (Kegan Paul.) Carlyle is one of the authors whose books have been sent into the world by unkind publishers in the very dowdiest and most unattractive garb. For many people his writings are associated with certain ochreous brown bindings, only comparable to the charity-school cloth in which Mr. Browning's works have been wont to appear, and in which the new edition of Mrs. Barrett Browning has been clothed, even in these days of pretty covers and of lectures by Mr. Cobden Sanderson. But here is Sartor "resartus" indeed—new-tailored in a holiday white garb of parchment. The book is just the right size to be got into a volume of the Parchment Library, in smallish but beautifully clear type, without introduction, notes, or any foreign matter. The etching of Carlyle is not quite as good as the familiar engraving. For the rest, Herr Teufelsdröckh is worthily enshrined.

"THE CURSE OF KOSHIN."

"The Curse of Koshin." By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. (Ward and Downey.) Mr. Lewis Wingfield has earned the gratitude of the novel-reading public by inventing a positively new background for his latest novel, and has located his love drama in mediæval Japan. Whether the history of the destruction of the great house of Hojo is, or is not, founded on fact, it is impossible for the uninitiated to pronounce, but, in any case, it furnishes a fine scene of oppression and bloodshed, to be followed by divine retribution. Like all travellers in Japan, Mr. Wingfield is an ardent worshipper at the shrine of Japanese womanhood, and he draws inspiring and vivid sketches of the delicate and proud Otei reclining on the yellow matting of her tea-house, her "koto" and her bronze fire-box beside her, or of the priestesses of Buddha, gliding through their solemn dances in the glades of the forest, or, again, of the wicked but bewitching Okiku captivating the heart of the Lord Hojo with her blushes and poutings and piquante graces. There seems to be nothing in all Europe to which the Japanese "geisha" or dancing-girl may be compared, unless it be perhaps to the particular type of French grisette which Alfred de Musset depicts so charmingly in his prose tales. It is almost difficult for a complete stranger to realize that the little doll-like figures, which to the western mind are intimately connected with tea-pots and screens, are capable of real human passions, while the idea of a Japanese tragedy seems almost an absurdity. There is nothing doll-like, however, in the natures of Mr. Wingfield's heroes and heroines, and whoever wants to enjoy a pleasant substitute for a personal visit to Japan, should study its people in the pages of this latest Japanese romance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. STOPFORD BROOKE AND THE COURT.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Dr. Parker has repudiated in your columns the more offensive part of his imputation on Mr. Stopford Brooke, but his declaration that so eloquent a preacher "fails to reach the common heart of the world" demands a word of comment. "Your business, poet," said a friend once to Goethe, "is to touch a feeling heart." "Oh, those feeling hearts," he replied, "any bungler can touch them." Mr. Brooke is not only one of our greatest literary men. He is a great teacher, and he has been a teacher of the teachers. His congregation is small, but it includes journalists, artists, preachers—men who go forth to scatter his beneficent influences to the multitude. Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Ruskin do not particularly appeal to the "common heart," but who shall adequately estimate their inspiring force? In the same manner Mr. Brooke's sermons, published in volumes from year to year, are read by thousands of cultivated men and women both here and in America, and their beautiful poetry and pathos are translated for the people by minds of inferior power.

I am not indisposed to attribute even more than this to Mr. Brooke's pulpit eloquence. When chaplain to the Queen he no doubt influenced her Majesty in the direction of tolerance and liberality; and doubtless even more momentous was his Berlin chaplaincy, for the Empress Frederick, to whom he was recommended by Earl Russell, heard him gladly, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that her noble attitude towards the *Judenhetze* and the intolerant spirit of Berlin Lutheranism of the Stöcker order was due in some measure to Mr. Brooke's preaching.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

2, *Gresley-road, N.* CLEMENT K. SHORTER.

PUNS IN SERIOUS LITERATURE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have only just seen the observations of your correspondents on my article on "Puns" in *Temple Bar*. I asserted that in the English language serious puns do not exist; am I too late to point out why I still adhere to my opinion? The familiar passages from Milton and Shakspeare are nothing to the point. Satan's puns are not serious—that is, the effect of them is not solemn, as with Victor Hugo's, but grotesque; the rest of the quotations are not puns at all. It has always been the joy of ponderous commentators on Shakspeare to exult greatly over the poor poet whom they think they have caught tripping into ill-timed quibble. Doctor Johnson somewhere says of Shakspeare, very finely (I quote from memory), "A verbal quibble was to him the fatal Cleopatra, for which he lost the world and was content to lose it." But neither the great Doctor nor your correspondents can convince me that such apparent puns as that quoted from "Macbeth" are not merely accidents of sound. Shakspeare knew human nature pretty well; and is it in human nature that a character like Lady Macbeth, at the instant when her hands were red with Duncan's blood, would think of letting off her little joke? The thing is really too absurd for criticism.—Yours faithfully,

January 14. THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

"THE BEST BOOKS FOR SERVANTS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—You had an article the other day on "The Best Books for Servants," which made me "interview" one of our domestics. We have only two, so they have not very much time for reading, but my wife allows them to take any of our books on condition that the books are not dirtied and are put back in their places. Here is what one servant has read in the last three months:—

The Story of a Short Life.	That Son of Vulcan.	Mrs. Ewing's Life.
Emma.	Jan of the Windmill.	Hard Cash.
Lob Lie by the Fire.	Stepping Heavenward.	That Lass o' Lowrie's.
Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances.	Daddy Darwin's Dovecot.	Shiloh.
How the Poor Live.	Never Too Late to Mend.	Nicholas Nickleby.
A Great Emergency.	Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.	Thomas Wingfield, Curate.
	Put yourself in his Place.	The Captain's Room.

She reads also the *P.M.G.* whenever she can. She is Scotch, but this is not the explanation of her liking for good books, for the other servant, who is "Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred, strong in the arm, but *not* weak in the head," has also read a good deal. Don't you think they read because they have the chance and are allowed to avail themselves of it?—Yours truly,

Derby, January 15. DAVID MACDONALD.

P.S.—My wife says it ought to be explained that a good part of the servant's time was spent in watching a delicate child, but that none of her housework was neglected.

LORD DYSART AND HISTORY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Lord Dysart, as you justly remark, has his "fads," and one of them, though shared by some commoners, is much worse than disparagement of "The Messiah" or the introduction of a homœopathist to Grantham—namely, the falsification of local history. In the centre of Grantham market-place stood a venerable market cross, which has had a curious history. It (or so much of it as then remained) was pulled down by Mr. John Manners, lord of the manor—another "Conservative who would not conserve"—in 1779; but he was compelled by mandamus to restore it next year, on the ground that "Royal proclamations were wont to be made from it."

In its place is now an ugly, stumpy little obelisk, like a white pillar letter-box, with an inscription put up by the Earl of Dysart, lord of the manor of Grantham, to his own honour and glory.

So far, this is a common enough experience; but what follows is absolutely falsehood. The obelisk states that Queen Eleanor's body rested at that spot, and that the former cross was there erected on that account. (I cannot find my copy of the exact words.) Now, Queen Eleanor's body really did rest, on the second night of that famous journey, at Grantham, and there was an Eleanor cross there. But this cross was on St. Peter's-hill, nearly in front of the present town-hall, as is stated in every work about Grantham, ancient or modern, while the cross in the market-place, which is mentioned with equal accuracy in all old records, is a market cross pure and simple. All this must have been known to every inhabitant of Grantham who cared for its local history at all. How on earth is it that they allowed Lord Dysart not only to disfigure their beautiful market-place but to falsify their history?—Yours faithfully,

Shorwell Vicarage, Newport, I.W., January 15. G. E. JEANS.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

FARMER, JOHN S. "Americanisms Old and New." (London: Poulter and Sons. Privately printed.)
[A dictionary of words, phrases, and colloquialisms peculiar to the United States, British America, the West Indies, &c., together with their derivation, meaning, and application. Pp. 564, price, in limp vellum 31*s.* 6*d.*; in half-calf or half-morocco, £2 2*s.*]

GORDON, GREVILLE. "The Very Same Man." (Charles Burnet and Co.)
[A shilling novelette. Pp. 224. Paper covers.]

"HANSARD'S Parliamentary Debates." (Cornelius Buck.)
[Vol. CCCXXX., covering the period between August 8 and November 22, 1888. Pp. 1,942.]

HOWE, W. F. "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1889." (Longmans.)
[Full information is given concerning all the more important Metropolitan charitable institutions; and an appendix supplies the names of similar institutions in the provinces. This is the fourteenth annual issue of the Directory. Pp. 161, paper covers. Price 1*s.*]

KLEIN, Dr. J., M.A. "Handbook of English History for Public and Private Schools." (Sheppard and St. John.)
[A crude compilation. The author thinks the book may serve as a handbook to tutors, in that it contains references to the very best authorities. True, Macaulay and Hallam are largely drawn upon; but, seeing no reference is made either to book or page, this fact is not in any great degree helpful. We cannot recommend Dr. Klein's handbook. Pp. 243, cloth.]

MARZIALS, FRANK T. "Death's Disguises: and other Sonnets." (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of minor verse. Pp. 58, parchment.]

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 5*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—In consequence of a prior arrangement with Mr. Wilson Barrett for his REAPPEARANCE on MONDAY, January 28, Miss Hawthorne begs to announce the LAST EIGHT NIGHTS of HANDS ACROSS THE SEA and its powerful cast. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. LAST TWO MATINEES, TO-MORROW, January 19, and SATURDAY, January 26, at 2.30. Free list entirely suspended.

REAPPEARANCE of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, MONDAY, January 28, in HAMLET, for Twelve Nights only. FOUR SPECIAL MATINEES of THE LADY OF LYONS EACH WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of "Hamlet." Production of New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES, MONDAY, February 11.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. CLOSED to RE-DECORATE. REOPEN TO-MORROW (Saturday) with the celebrated Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Miss MARY MOORE, and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE, with powerful cast. Box office open from 10 A.M. till 6.30 P.M. Telephone 3,894.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and Thursday and Saturday Evenings at 7.30. Invented, arranged, and produced by Oscar Barrett. A marvellous triumph! Delightful music! Exquisite scenery! Artistic dresses! Graceful dances! Perfect acting! Brilliant spectacle! Genuine fun! Pronounced by entire press to be one of the very best pantomimes ever witnessed. Seats, 1*s.* to 5*s.* For cast see under clock.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

To-Day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Govan Election.
Organ Recital—St. Philip's Church, by Mr. Walter Parrett, 8.15.
"Some Scientific Aspects of Truthfulness," by R. Brudenel Carter, 11, Chandos-street, 8.
11th Middlesex (Railway) Rifle Volunteers' Distribution of Prizes—Grand Hall, Euston, 8.
Philological Society, University College, W.C.—A Dictionary Evening, by Mr. Henry Bradley, 8.
Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, 12.
Dr. E. Symes Thompson on "Physic," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
People's Concert, Victoria Hall, S.W., 8.
"The Theory of Association," by Mr. E. Saddler, Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
Quick-firing Guns for Fortress Defence, by Captain F. G. Stone, R.A., Royal United Service Institution, 3.
"The Hittites," by M. T. Tyler, M.A., British Museum, 2.30.
"Journey across Africa," by Mr. F. Arnot, Conference Hall, Eccleston-street, 3.30.
"Colour and Character," by Captain F. Wilson, Balloon Society, St. James's Hall, 8.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to Injured," by Dr. Lancaster, 33, Portland-place, 4.30
"Social Problems in the Light of Economic Theory," by Mr. P. H. Wickstead, M.A., Essex-street Hall, 8.
West Cliff School, Ramsgate, Réunion Banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant.
Chelt Club Banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant.
Cinderella Dance, in aid of the new Hospital for Women, Portman Rooms.
Billiards—Championship of the World Tournament, Aquarium, 3 and 8.15.
Companies' Meetings—Sheba Gold, Winchester House, 2; Universal Automatic, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; Ilex Gold, Cannon-street Hotel, 1; Halfpenny Letter Post, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; Portuguese Consolidated Copper, Cannon-street Hotel, 2.30; Etheridge Gold, Cannon-street Hotel, 4; Charles Reynolds and Co., Guildhall Tavern, 6.
Steeplechasing—Plumpton.
Hunting Appointments—Foxhounds: Old Berkshire, West Hanney, 11; South Berks, Yattendon Village, 11; East Essex, Blue Bridge House, 11; Essex and Suffolk, Bramford Angel; Hertfordshire, Gorhambury, 11; East Kent, Waltham Street, 11; West Kent, Luddesdown, 11.

TO-MORROW.

People's Palace, Mile-end-road—Mrs. Sims's Tableaux Vivants.
Concerts—Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3; Mr. Sefton's Recital, Steinway Hall, 3; Grosvenor Club, Smoking Concert, 9.30; Mr. Carlo Ducci's Musical and Dramatic Soirée, Hotel Metropole, 8; Free Orchestral Concert (West Central Mission), Prince's Hall, 8.
Football Fixtures—Blackheath, Blackheath v West London; Croydon, Croydon v Hampstead; Wanstead, Snaresbrook v Clapton; East Molesey, Snaresbrook v East Molesey; Acton, Rosslyn Park v St. Bartholomew Hospital; Chislehurst, West Kent v Casuals; Chiswick, Chiswick Park v Clapham Rovers; Chiswick, Eaton Rovers v Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Chiswick, Catford Bridge v Civil Engineers; Dulwich, Lennox v London Scottish; Finsbury, H.A.C. v Caledonians; Gospel Oak, Veterinary College v Balham; Greenwich, R. M. C. v Marlborough Nomads; Harrow, Old Harrovians v Old Foresters; Putney, Prairie Rangers v Old Ardinians; Putney, Wasps v St. Mary's Hospital; Richmond, Richmond v Clapham Rovers; Richmond, Middlesex Wanderers v Harlequins; Slough, Swifts v Old Carthusians; Tooting, Casuals v Crusaders; Vincent-square, Old Westminsters v Old Wykehamists; Wandsworth, Westminster v Grosvenor; Wood-lane, Kensington v London Scottish.
Hockey—At Ealing, Moseley v Ealing; Surbiton, Surbiton v Streatham; Chislehurst, Wimbledon v West Kent.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly breezes, light; fair, cold and perhaps foggy at night.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 18, 1889.—Fine and bright; light airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

LATEST NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

The messenger who was sent to Khartoum some time ago by the Intelligence Department at Suakin has succeeded in making his way back, bringing a letter written by one of the Mahdi's European prisoners on a narrow strip of linen. The letter bears no date, but the messenger reports that he was twenty-four days on the road, so that it was probably written shortly before Christmas.

The news brought is, however, of little importance. The report of the death of Lupton Pasha on the 8th of May last is confirmed. Slatin Bey and all the prisoners in Khartoum are well. Nothing definite was known of Emin Pasha or the state of affairs at Wadelai, but there was a rumour that the Equatorial Province had fallen.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the messenger says there is no doubt that the Equatorial Provinces have fallen, and that he has seen the trophies. The Mudir was a prisoner, but had not arrived at Omdurman up to December 23.

THE MISSING BALLOONISTS.—ONE OF THEM RESCUED.

The aëronaut, M. Wolff, who, with Lieutenant Damil, of the Belgian Gardes, made an ascent in his balloon, the "Dynamiteur des Airs" at Antwerp on Tuesday, and, after being blown out to sea, was last seen in the evening off Ostend, was picked up alive by the steamer *Mercure*. His companion, Lieutenant Damil, was, unfortunately, drowned before the vessel was able to render assistance.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S POLLING.

BERMONDSEY.

G. J. Cooper, surgeon	2602
J. Thornton, brushmaker	2401
H. C. Smith, wharfinger	1319
T. Brookshank, J.P.	1280
W. Shepherd, builder	536

This is a success for our side, both candidates being on our list of selections. The defeat of Mr. Shepherd, one of the Board of Works "old gang," is satisfactory.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

W. Hunter, J.P., civil engineer	2109
Jane Cobden	2054
E. Rider Cook, soap maker	1722
J. H. Howard, timber merchant	1060

Here it is half and half. Miss Cobden was one of our choice; the other was Mr. Rider Cook.

CAMBERWELL (NORTH).

R. Strong, J.P.	1962
H. P. Chapman, vicar	1612
W. E. Teather, solicitor	1097
W. Thornton, auctioneer	1071
E. D. Rogers	823

Mr. Strong was the only candidate we could recommend here. The defeat of Mr. Dresser Rogers (M.B.W.) is good; the success of Mr. Chapman (C.D.A.) is bad.

CHELSEA.

G. W. Osborn, manufacturer	3170
Æneas Smith, mec. eng.	2512
Leedham White	1774
J. Jeffrey, surveyor	1617
Ch. Mossop, solicitor	1217
A. Thomson, barrister	211

Here both of our candidates get in by very satisfactory majorities, in spite of the partial split caused by the candidature of Mr. Jeffrey, who is understood to have had the support of the Dilkites.

DEPTFORD.

E. B. Collard, merchant	2294
W. H. Phillips, coal factor	2283
H. Keylock, oilman	1871
A. A. Knight, schoolmaster	1047

Half and half. Mr. Collard is a local Tory. Mr. Knight ought to have been Mr. Phillips's colleague.

DULWICH.

W. M. Acworth	2222
H. J. Powell, glass maker	2154
Lord Sandhurst	1810
R. S. Guttridge, physician	1622
W. Matthews, umbrella maker	1400
H. N. Hurdy, doctor	1205
A. Watton, accountant	88

Bad. Both of our "choices" are defeated. The successful candidates are the Unionist nominees; but Mr. Acworth, formerly an assistant master at Dulwich College, is otherwise a good man.

FINSBURY (CENTRAL).

Earl Compton	2333
F. A. Ford	1401
H. E. Davis, music-hall keeper	1074
W. Robson, van builder	841
W. Davies	561
J. J. Goode, J.P., wholesale stationer	374
J. Ross	74

Both of our candidates are successful. Earl Compton's sweeping majority is most successful.

FINSBURY (EAST).

J. W. Benn, journalist	1791
J. Sinclair, Capt. 5th Lancers	1655
J. B. Moreland, builder	1098
G. Berry, merchant	1071
R. J. Hall, accountant	66

Good. Here as in Central Finsbury the M.B.W. candidate is well routed (Robson in Central, Berry in East, Finsbury).

GREENWICH.

G. Lidgett, shipowner	3102
R. S. Jackson, solicitor	3025
T. W. Boord, M.P., distiller	2440
S. Knill, Alderman, wharfinger	2390

Good again. Mr. Boord, the distiller, is defeated, in spite of his local connection; and so is Alderman Knill, the Corporation candidate.

HACKNEY (CENTRAL).

J. H. Lowles, wholesale tea dealer	1759
A. Johnson, auctioneer	1685
R. Martin, manufacturer	1450
A. T. Bowser, actuary	1358

Bad. Our candidates are at the bottom of the poll. But Mr. Johnson is at any rate right on the police question.

HACKNEY (NORTH).

J. Beck, optician	1980
A. Davies, underwriter, &c.	1805
J. Runtz, M.B.W.	1770
Edward Jones	1029

Half and half. Mr. Davies is the right man, Mr. Beck is a Common Councilman, but is one of the more enlightened members. The defeat of Mr. Runtz, of the M.B.W., is satisfactory.

HACKNEY (SOUTH).

J. Jones, J.P.	2071
G. B. Holmes, retired builder	1968
J. Lobb, publisher	1863
Rev. T. Jackson	1786

Half and half. We should have liked to see Mr. Jackson in, instead of Mr. Jones, a vestryman.

HAMMERSMITH.

C. C. Cramp	1591
A. Arter, timber merchant	1569
C. Coridingley	1539
W. F. Laxton, barrister	1127
R. F. Webb, J. P., col. retired	388

Bad. Neither of the members are our candidates.

HAMPSTEAD.

J. S. Fletcher, J.P., barrister	1730
Henry Harben	1630
E. K. Blyth, solicitor	905
T. Birch	364

Ditto; but opinions apart, both the Hampstead members are good men—Mr. Harben, the M.B.W.'s Chancellor of the Exchequer, in particular.

HOLBORN.

A. Hoare, banker	1430
T. W. Maule, manufacturer	975
J. P. Murrough, solicitor	749
W. R. Smith, barrister	712
E. J. Gardiner, architect	671
W. M. Blott, builder	234

Half and half. We did not recommend Mr. Hoare, because he is wrong on the police question; but personally he will be an acquisition.

ISLINGTON (EAST).

A. M. Torrance, manufacturer	2338
Chas. Horsley, civil engineer	2066
H. R. Taylor, lithographer	512
T. F. Stonelake, stationer	371
Amelia Varley	226

Half and half. Mr. Torrance, although a Common Councillor, is a strong reformer.

ISLINGTON (NORTH).

W. C. Parkinson, gas engineer	2159
W. E. Grigsby, barrister	2080
A. R. Chamberlayne, solicitor	1787
H. Stephen, barrister	1464

Here the candidates of the Liberal Association—who are also good men in other respects—are both successful.

ISLINGTON (SOUTH).

G. S. Elliott	2663
R. Roberts, builder	1284
A. Memory, manufacturer	1012
J. S Furlong	713

Half and half. Mr. Memory ought to have been substituted for Mr. Roberts. The M.B.W. candidate is at the bottom of the poll.

ISLINGTON (WEST).

D. H. Macfarlane, merchant	1661
R. Brudenell Carter, surgeon	883
J. B. Keene, journalist	854
Jas. May, tea merchant	798
W. Goodman, builder and contractor	771
J. T. Slater, M.D	506

Neither of the candidates on our list is elected. But Mr. Macfarlane, ex-M.P. and Crofter advocate, is a good man. So, opinions apart, is Mr. Carter, the oculist.

LIMEHOUSE.

J. Ambrose, provision dealer	1817
A. L. Leon, stock dealer	1684
R. Johnson, manufacturer	1243
J. Abbott, manufacturing chemist	1067
H. Cox, pawnbroker	204

Both of our candidates are returned here.

MARYLEBONE (EAST).

H. H. Marks, editor	1874
H. Farquhar, banker	1815
Sir Thos. Farrer	1300
T. Holmes, consulting surgeon	1201

A bad defeat. It is a great pity that party politics should have deprived the Board of two such good men as Sir T. Farrer and Mr. Holmes.

MARYLEBONE (WEST).

E. Boulnois, J.P.	2278
Sir R. Hanson, ex-Lord Mayor	2231
F. Debenham, auctioneer	1683
R. E. Farrant	1438

Another double defeat.

MILE END.

F. N. Charrington	1424
A. J. Hollington	1265
R. Hirst, licensed victualler	1187
F. J. Reilly, doctor	1172

A double win.

NEWINGTON (WEST).

W. G. Bott, doctor	1656
A. B. Hopkins, barrister	1594
E. M. Mullens, builder	1089
Walter S. Sichel	803
F. Sutton	793

We recommended Mr. Sichel instead of Mr. Bett, but the latter is a sound man too—so that the result is all to the good.

PADDINGTON (NORTH).

R. M. Beachcroft, solicitor	1779
Parker Young, surgeon	1598
C. H. Maberley, coach builder	1170
Mark Judge, sanitary surveyor	1043

A double defeat.

PADDINGTON (SOUTH).

T. G. Fardell, barrister	1631
Sir J. D. Harris	1362
A. E. Dobbs, barrister	1283
J. M. Cox, pastor	213
H. L. Mills, undertaker	186

Very bad for us—good for the monopolists. The two local Tory magnates defeat Mr. Dobbs.

PECKHAM.

E. Jones, draper, &c.	2608
R. Lyon, salvage broker, &c.	2194
J. Havard, civil engineer	1639
J. Borland, provision merchant	1578
W. L. Dowton, artists' colourman	973

A double win.

POPLAR.

W. P. Bullivant, manufacturer	2925
J. M'Dougall, manufacturer	2345
Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, barrister	2215
J. Lenanton, timber merchant	1563

Mr. M'Dougall is right, but the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor ought to have beaten the Tory candidate, who heads the poll. The one at the bottom represented the M.B.W.

ROTHERHITHE.

F. C. Carr-Gomm	1968
L. Stevens, builder	1652
John Bulmer, builder	1607
W. W. Tyler, builder	741

A double win.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

R. S. Sly, tent, &c., maker	1146
P. M. Martineau, J.P.	786
F. J. Dellow, cotton-waste merchant	558
F. E. Hallett	175

Another double win.

ST. PANCRAS (EAST).

N. Robinson	1824
T. B. Westacott, auctioneer	1649
H. S. Samuel	1259
R. C. Hallett, wharfinger	1059
J. Hobart	471

Half and half. We did not recommend Mr. Westacott, vestryman.

ST. PANCRAS (NORTH).

T. H. Williams	1536
C. E. Lewes	1128
J. W. Wetenhall, licensed victualler	1087
J. W. Dixon, builder	1051
J. Leighton	614

Right again: both of our candidates are successful.

ST. PANCRAS (SOUTH).

John Hutton	1672
Colonel Edis, architect	1322
W. H. Matthews, greengrocer	620
J. H. Burroughes, bil'rd table maker	527
W. W. Bartlett	277

And yet another. Mr. Hutton is a Liberal; Colonel Edis is a Tory, but he stood with Mr. Hutton.

ST. PANCRAS (WEST).

H. L. W. Lawson, M.P.	2800
W. H. Raphael	1594
J. H. Allen	1198
H. G. Baker, tailor	788

Mr. Lawson was the only candidate here we could entirely recommend. But Mr. Raphael is sound on the police question.

SOUTHWARK (WEST).

A. H. Haggis, saw-miller	2030
J. G. Rhodes, merchant	2024
T. F. Rider, builder	1431
R. D. Hilton, tent manufacturer	869
H. K. Stopes, engineer	766

Here both of our candidates are successful.

STEPNEY.

W. S. Beaumont	1868
B. F. C. Costelloe, barrister	1322
J. D. Kemp, furnace builder	1316
James Woollen, advt. agent	1185

Half and half. Mr. Woollen, who stood with Mr. Costelloe, is defeated by Mr. Beaumont, of the People's Palace connection.

WALWORTH.

J. Marsland, builder	1912
W. Saunders	1787
J. Pain, firework manufacturer	1031
Edward Yates, builder	866
H. Quelch, labourer	100

A double win.

WESTMINSTER.

Sir W. D. Souza	1539
V. J. Watney, brewery director	1482
J. Coppen, wholesale provision merchant	1415
T. Horn, civil engineer	1284
Hon. G. Ponsonby	1184
D. de Pinna (Westminster Royal Aquarium)	455
W. L. Josephs, "financial agent"	88

A double defeat.

WHITECHAPEL.

S. M. Samuel	1523
Ch. Tarling	1473
M. Abrahams	1205
John Harris	854
Thos. Catmur	845
H. W. Henderson	512

A double win.

WOOLWICH.

E. Hughes, M.P.	5140
J. R. Rentoul, barrister	3995
R. Green, chemist	2430
J. Watts	2417

A double defeat and a bad one. Colonel Hughes being a very prominent "old ganger."

LATEST RETURNS.

BETHNAL GREEN (NORTH EAST).

Mr. Torr	
Mr. Wren	

Our men elected again.

BETHNAL GREEN (SOUTH WEST.)

Mr. J. Branch	
Mr. Harrison	

Our men elected again.

BRIXTON.

E. H. Verney, Captain, R.N.	2,112
Margaret Lady Sandhurst	1,786
L. T. Beresford Hope, barrister	1,686
H. Smallman	1,297

Both our candidates are returned.

HAGGERSTON.

J. B. Firth, M.P., barrister	1,791
Lord Monkswell	1,671
H. W. Mason, carriage builder	1,035
F. M. Wenborn, accountant	978
H. Greenwood, M.D.	507
J. R. Sackett, shoemaker	60

The Reform candidate elected.

LEWISHAM.

Mr. Lemon	
Mr. Brereton	

One of our candidates returned. Mr. Conybeare has been defeated.

HOXTON.

E. Austin, manufacturer	1901
Nathan Moss, cabinet maker	1703
E. T. Holloway, barrister	1319
W. Beasley, leather merchant	844
H. A. Barker, decorator	169
F. J. Genge	142

Our selections again elected.

NORWOOD.

W. B. Doubleday, merchant	2101
N. W. Hubbard, coal merchant	1525
F. F. Day, collar manufacturer	1329
H. W. Chatterton, solicitor	1326
J. F. S. King, solicitor	435
Amos Cave, retired merchant	35

Both of our men are elected.

STRAND.

A. Harris	2146
Probyn	1407
E. C. Keevil	1284
J. Bonthron, confectioner	894
E. Curtice, publisher	812
D. Laing, confectioner	597
W. Emden, architect	498
J. R. Hale, law stationer	55

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL LIBEL CASE.

FELLOWS OF THE ORDER OF SLOPER.

The trial of the action brought by Mr. St. Vincent Mercier, the secretary of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, against Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, the proprietor of *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday*, for alleged libel, was resumed to-day. The plaintiff was further examined.

Mr. Gye: During the whole of your secretaryship of this hospital have you ever taken a single penny of the proceeds of the subscriptions?—Never.

Nor any money the property of the hospital?—None whatever.

Is it true that there was any conspiracy, I suppose I must call it, between your father and yourself to quiet or silence this matter in any way?—Not at all.

Sir C. Russell: Do I understand you to deny that even for your own temporary purposes you have never used any of the funds of the hospital?—Most emphatically.

Whether ordinary hospital funds or building funds?—Yes. Defendant's is not the only paper that has animadverted upon my conduct.

Ally Sloper is supposed to have a jocose as well as a serious side?—I don't know.

Do you know that my distinguished friend Mr. Lockwood is a Fellow of the Order of Sloper?—I don't know.

Do you know Sir J. Hannen is a member? (Laughter.)—Witness: I don't suppose Sir J. Hannen applied.

Sir C. Russell: I don't suppose my learned friend applied.

His lordship: Is a person made a member of the Order of Sloper as he is made a member of the Order of the Garter? (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell: As far as my personal experience goes that is so. I know nothing of the Garter.

Mr. Gye: Ikey Mo carries the insignia on a cushion. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell: My learned friend seems to know something about it. Probably he is an aspirant.

Cross-examination continued: The rules and constitution were not submitted to the governors at the meeting.

Were the meetings held in accordance with the rules?—There were no meetings in 1886 and 1887. Those are the two years as to which my conduct is impugned. The balance sheets for 1885 and 1886 were not submitted to any meeting. They were forwarded to the governors.

THE JAMES WILL SUIT.

The further hearing of the remarkable will suit Riding *v.* Hawkins was continued to-day.

Mr. James Mellor, of the Crown Office, who had known deceased for many years, said in 1883 deceased told him the defendant had been invited to her house for two weeks, but that he had stayed long over the time. He (witness) said "can't you give him a hint to leave," and she replied she had told him to look out for another curacy. She also told him he was a very nice young man, and that he was friendless. The deceased always spoke of them (Dr. and Mrs. Riding) in the highest terms.

Mr. M'Rory, Q.C., one of the executors under the will propounded, [gave similar evidence.

Mrs. Mary Riding, daughter of the deceased, said on hearing of the illness of her mother she went to her residence with the object of staying. The defendant, however, came in and she left. After that Hawkins gave witness to understand that her presence was not required. On one occasion she found Hawkins sitting on deceased's bed patting her mother's face. She was indignant, and left the room. There was afterwards a row between Hawkins, her husband, and herself, and with Hawkins writing a letter to them telling them not to visit the house unless they came in the spirit of true love.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bayford, she said at an early date she did not like Mr. Hawkins. She did not tell her mother her dislike as she knew she was very fond of him, and it was her desire to have him with her. In 1884 she never thought her mother would leave Hawkins money.

Mrs. Chamberlain, says the *Birmingham Gazette*, has already been photographed, and there is quite a block to the pedestrian traffic on most days outside the New-street establishment in the window of which the lady's likeness is exhibited.

One of the Liberal Unionists who followed Lord Hartington out of the National Liberal Club has just been admitted to the Constitutional Club.

MARK TWAIN AS AN INVENTOR.

THE BEST TYPE-SETTING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

It is not generally known that the genial humourist who is famous throughout the civilized world as "Mark Twain" is a mechanician of no ordinary kind. For several years he has been engaged in perfecting a type-setting machine of his own invention, and at last his patient toil has been, as he declares, crowned with success. He writes to a correspondent, under date Hartford, January 5, two P.M., as follows :—

"The machine is finished! An hour and forty minutes ago a line of movable types was spaced and justified by machinery, for the first time in the history of the world! And I was there to see.

"That was the final function. I had before seen the machine set type, automatically distribute type, and automatically distribute its eleven different thicknesses of spaces. So now I have seen the machine, operated by one individual, do the whole thing, and do it a deal better than any man at the case can do it.

"This is by far and away the most marvellous invention ever contrived by man. And it is not a thing of rags and patches; it is made of massive steel, and will last a century.

"She will do the work of six men, and do it better than any six men that ever stood at a case.

"The death warrant of all other type-setting machines in this world was signed at 12.40 this afternoon when that first line was shot through this machine and came out perfectly spaced and justified. And *automatically*, mind you!

"There was a speck of invisible dirt on one of those nonpariel types. Well, the machine *allowed* for that, by inserting of its own accord a space which was the 5-1000 (it is not quite clear what Mark Twain means by this fraction—it should be 1-5000 or 1-200) of an inch thinner than it would have used if the dirt had been absent! But when I send you the details you will see that that's nothing for this machine to do; you'll see that it knows more and has got more brains than all the printers in the world put together."

Mark Twain mentions in the letter that in March last he was shown a type-setting machine of another kind then in use, which is likely to be offered to the British public, and asked for his candid opinion upon it. He said: "I think I am not telling you any news when I assert that your machine is not worth a damn."

Directly and indirectly Mark Twain has spent many thousands of pounds upon his invention, and is "abundantly willing to spend more." If, however, the machine is capable of doing all that is claimed for it, his work as an inventor may be considered completed.

SAD NEWS OF PELLEGRINI, THE CARICATURIST.

"In your recent comment on the *Vanity Fair* portraits of 1888," writes Mr. Tighe Hopkins, "you made a kindly and sympathetic allusion to the long and severe illness of Mr. Carlo Pellegrini, whose pseudonym of 'Ape' I think may be described as world-famous. Since your article appeared, Mr. Pellegrini's illness has assumed a far graver and more dangerous character, and his legion of friends, and the yet more numerous band of those who know him only as the most brilliant and powerful caricaturist of the latter half of this century, will learn with feelings deeper than regret that 'Ape's' pencil—untouched these five months past—will perhaps not be sharpened again. Rather less than a fortnight ago he had a serious relapse, an injudicious outing in a hansom having occasioned an attack of bronchitis, which was accompanied by a slight touch of dropsy. He rallied again, however (thanks in no small measure to the tireless devotion of his physician, Dr. J. J. Pringle), and seemed in a fair way to mend. But on Wednesday he had a sudden and violent seizure in the nature of a fit, was hurried to bed immediately, and lies there now in a condition the most critical. A half-year of exhausting sickness has made sad inroad on a constitution which has been, latterly, not of the sturdiest; and the two or three intimates who were admitted to his chamber yesterday and saw him tossing, half-delirious, on his bed, had their fears as to the issue of the next few hours. His last published drawings—those that have appeared most lately in *Vanity Fair* were executed before the breaking of the blood-vessel in the summer—show that, up to the hour of his illness, his powers were not mellowing, but still ripening. His marvellous gallery of caricature portraits contains few finer examples than the pictures of Mr. F. C. Philips, Mr. James Payn, Mr. Haweis (a rather savage one of the Marylebone-street divine, perhaps), Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and 'Ape's' old friend Sir William Dalby, the famous aural surgeon; the last that made mirth over his droll signature in *Vanity Fair*. It is pleasant to note the multitudinous interest and anxiety evinced in 'Ape's' behalf since his illness set in. The aged Duchess of Cambridge was among the first to forward him a practical token of her sympathy; the street door of his familiar chambers in Mortimer-street is besieged by inquirers; and every morning's post brings letters and telegrams."

MR. IRVING MUCH BETTER.

On inquiry this morning one of our representatives learnt that Mr. Irving was up, and was much better, the hoarseness having almost departed. "I need not add, "writes our representative, "that Mr. Irving is a very hardy man, and I believe only once in the last fifteen or twenty years has he thought it necessary to retire from the representation. That occasion was during the run of "Hamlet" some ten years ago. Once in 1883 while in America he was out of the bill for a night or two in Boston. Miss Ellen Terry was once unable to play in the "Twelfth Night," and, if I remember aright, the theatre was closed as there was no understudy ready. Our representative who reported the meeting of the Actors' Benevolent noticed that Mr. Irving was suffering from extreme hoarseness and cold.

Of course Mr. Hermann Vezin knows Macbeth backwards, but a rehearsal took place about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Vezin fortunately had most of his own dresses ready.

"HAVE WE THE REPTILE PRESS IN LONDON?"

Under the above heading the *Star* prints the following letter from Mr. Sidney J. Low, the present editor of the *St. James's Gazette*:—"I have quite as little inclination to be 'nobbled' by Prince Bismarck or other foreign statesmen as Mr. Greenwood himself, nor should I now occupy the position I hold if I had seen reason to believe that the resignation of Mr. Greenwood was caused by an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the proprietor to use the paper for corrupt or unpatriotic purposes. I carried on the editorship of the paper after Mr. Greenwood's precipitate retirement because I was left no option in the matter, owing to an agreement which I had made at his suggestion with Mr. Steinkopf, who was an old friend of his and a stranger to me. I continued to retain the editorship after the period when the terms of that agreement would have allowed me to retire, because I have observed no sign of any intention to influence me in any way. The policy of the paper in regard to Germany and in regard to public affairs generally has been entirely in the hands of myself and my editorial colleagues, and I will venture to say that we have allowed nothing to appear in the pages of the *St. James's Gazette* of which a self-respecting and independent English journalist need be ashamed.

THE POLLING AT GOVAN.

Polling for the election of a parliamentary representative in place of the late Sir William Pearce opened in the Govan division of Lanarkshire this morning. The candidates are Sir John Pender (Unionist) and Mr. Wilson (Gladstonian Liberal). The day, so far as the weather is concerned, is very unpropitious, a raw wind accompanying cold rain, and rendering the streets sloppy and uninviting to foot passengers. Considerable excitement is already manifested, and early in the day crowds were grouped round the three polling stations in Govan, Plantation, and Govan Hill.

THE MUSWELL HILL OUTRAGE.

The bulletin issued at Norton Lees this morning states that Mr. George Atkin continues to make progress and takes nourishment well.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS TO BE TAXED.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the question of immigration here have decided to recommend a measure for taxing all immigrants five dollars each, on their arrival in the United States. The object of the tax is to exclude from the country all persons who do not intend to become naturalized American citizens. The tax will not be operative in the case of tourists and clergymen.—*Central News Telegram.*

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

THE "TIMES" GIVES UP THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN" BRANCH.

The question of the admissibility of the Plan of Campaign as a proper subject for inquiry was the first business which occupied the court this morning. The Attorney-General said he was anxious to keep out of the inquiry anything that might trench at all upon the political branch of the question. It had been brought to his knowledge that the persons charged might possibly take a different view of the matter, so far as the Plan of Campaign was concerned, than he did, and might think it to be more mixed up with the political aspect of the case than any other part of the evidence. Therefore he did not propose to give evidence on the Plan of Campaign as an independent branch of the case.

Mr. Reid said those members who recommended the adoption of the Plan of Campaign did not object on the ground that they desired to shrink from inquiry when properly made; but as a matter of fact it was really a political question. "Further than that," added Mr. Reid, "there are certain reasons why it is right and becoming that the Attorney-General should take the course he has taken."

The matter was then settled, on the understanding that the Attorney-General should not submit detailed evidence with regard to the Plan of Campaign, but confine his questions to the non-payment of rent, and the causes which led to the rent not being paid.

THE LETTERS: WE DON'T WANT TO SEE THEM.

Mr. Asquith, referring to the letters concerning which some discussion arose yesterday afternoon, said that he understood these documents were specimens of Mr. Parnell's handwriting procured by the *Times* for the purposes of comparison. "I have had an opportunity of consulting my learned friend Sir Charles Russell upon the question," added Mr. Asquith, "and upon consideration we don't desire to inspect these documents."

"Very well," remarked the President.

LAND AGENTS AGAIN.

The witness George Young, who was under examination last night, was then again put into the box, and examined by Mr. Murphy, and cross-examined by Mr. Reid and Mr. Davitt. Mr. Tyrrell, an agent from King's County, followed.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.

ITS DEFINITIVE ESTABLISHMENT IN LONDON.

Our art correspondent writes:—"For some time past negotiations have been proceeding between the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours and the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, with a view to the permanent establishment of the latter society in the splendid gallery in Pall-mall East; and I hear that last night the final formalities were completed. This propitious arrangement will therefore put an end to the difficulty hitherto experienced by the youngest of the Royal Societies in finding a suitable gallery for their annual exhibitions, and will place the society on a permanent footing among its sister institutions. I hear further that while the time of the exhibitions of the Water Colour Society will not be materially altered, that of the Painter-Etchers will open in March next, and will be held in future in that month, or at all events in the early spring."

It will thus be seen that the efforts of Mr. Seymour Haden, the president of the Society of Painter-Etchers—to whose energy and skill, presumably, the present improved condition of things is due—to restore "original engraving" as a painter's art to its proper position have proved completely successful, and that he has achieved it in spite of all the obstacles and discouragement, active and passive, public and private, he has had to surmount. He is to be congratulated not only on having secured for it the full recognition which the title of "Royal" implies, but also for having provided it with a local habitation of a most desirable kind. It is to be hoped that its independent establishment will not lessen its claim in the eyes of the Royal Academy to be admitted as one of the "arts" worthy of practical recognition by the elective body, for equality of the original engraver with the merely translator-engraver (who *is* at present admitted to the R.A. ship) is thought to be among the pending reforms in the Royal Academy. What before would have been only an act of justice on the part of Burlington House, would now become also an act of grace.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN PENAL CODE.

The Pope has, says the *Tablet*, sent a letter to Cardinal Place, the Archbishop of Rennes, in which he says: "We have beheld that you are all united, by one feeling and one thought, to condemn the new Italian code, which increases and aggravates in a most wicked manner the old injuries and injustices towards the Church, and in order to reclaim the rights of the Church and the independence of the Apostolic See, which cannot be subjected to a foreign power without loss to the spiritual power it must freely use for the welfare of the world."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

There is likely to be a further controversy about the plans for the new Government offices in Whitehall (so a London correspondent writes). The first set of plans accepted were cast aside at a heavy cost for compensation to the architect, and now the last design for enlarging the existing Admiralty for Naval offices alone will probably meet the same fate. There are so many obvious advantages in concentrating the whole business of both army and navy under one roof, that the Office of Works has again considered the question, and further plans will be called for. The work of clearing the site is rapidly progressing, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the eventual building will be worthy of the services.

THE HARD CASE OF A CITY OFFICIAL.

The private affairs of a well-known City official who recently, amid widespread sympathy, came to financial grief, have now been arranged. The terms reported are incredibly hard (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*). The official receives a salary of £3,000 a year, and according to report in circles personally intimate with him, he has assigned to his creditors an annual payment of not less than £2,800 a year, retaining the odd £200 for his own sustenance. The case was a very sad one, the whole embarrassment growing out of an initial act of kindness to a friend. The amount of indebtedness finally heaped up is said to have reached the sum of £60,000.

THE SUSPENSION OF YORKSHIRE FOOTBALL CLUBS.

A private meeting of some Yorkshire club representatives was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the action of the Yorkshire Rugby Union in refusing to receive a deputation as to suspension penalties inflicted on clubs for professionalism and on certain players for bad conduct in the field. Captain Bell, of the Halifax Club, presided, and after discussion it was agreed to call a general meeting of the clubs to decide as to what steps shall be taken in the matter. The decided action of the Rugby union has had, it is said, a very salutory effect in football circles, and there can be no doubt that in future the local club secretaries will have to be more careful in regard to what seemed to be growing into a demoralising system—namely "kidnapping" the best players of other clubs by offering inducements of a material character to come and settle among them.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY IN FRANCE.

A sensational tragedy has been enacted at Chaussy, where a Mdme. Raffy has been murdered by her son-in-law. The object of the crime was to enable the murderer to obtain possession of Mdme. Raffy's money and other valuables. The man is also accused of murdering his wife.—*Central News despatch.*

MR. SPURGEON.

The doctor who is attending Mr. Spurgeon has given a certificate to the effect that some weeks must elapse before he will be well enough to return to England, and the pastor has asked his deacons to arrange for further supplies for his pulpit. Next Sunday morning Rev. W. H. Burton is to preach, and in the evening Rev. W. Justin Evans. On Sunday week Rev. John McNeill, of Edinburgh and Regent-square, London, "the Spurgeon of the North," will preach morning and evening at the Tabernacle.

THE ARMY AND NAVY WEAPONS.

The designs of the cutting weapons for both army and navy are, it is said, to be again altered. The cavalry swords are complained of as being both too light and wanting in balance, while the naval cutlasses, which are also designed to serve as bayonets, have no proper backguard to prevent a glancing cut from reaching the wrist. The swords at present in use will have to remain, the reserves only being kept up from the new patterns, but the cutlasses will be altered by adding sufficiently to the guarding.

The popular composer of songs Signor Paolo Tosti, who has for the past fortnight been suffering severely from acute rheumatism, is happily now regaining convalescence.

The idea which has been mooted to bring the Leeds Philharmonic Choir to London in the spring for a performance of "Elijah" has been abandoned so far as this season is concerned, owing chiefly to the preparations for the Leeds Festival.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS BETTER.

The Money Market is now again very quiet, and though no quotable alteration can be made in rates, the Bank return of yesterday has certainly helped to weaken the market. Short money is in plentiful supply, at about 2 per cent. or a trifle over, while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is still nominally called 2¼ per cent. The fall in the value of money has already checked the receipts of gold from abroad, while the small amount taken for South America yesterday may possibly be the beginning of further extensive shipments to that quarter. At any rate a continuance for any length of time of the present low rates for money in the open market is hardly to be looked for, seeing that the Bank will soon now be taking money off in the market in large quantities in the shape of revenue collections.

The directors of Bell's Asbestos Company have declared a dividend for the past half-year of 15*s.* per share. The company was established as a limited liability concern at the commencement of last year, and for the first half of 1888 a distribution of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share was made, so that for the whole year the dividend is 22*s.* 6*d.* per share, or 22½ per cent. The price of the £5 shares now stands at about 18, so that the yield to the investor at that price is about 6¼ per cent.

There is little or no improvement in the number of transactions recorded on the Stock Exchange, and markets generally have fallen back into a state of inactivity. This is of course largely due to the apathy of the outside public. A little time ago operators pushed prices up rapidly, on the idea that investors would come in and relieve them of the stock they had purchased, but this they have not done, and there is now a disposition to pause and await the course of events for a little while. New Consols are not quite so strong, showing a reduction of ⅛ in the price for money, but in the Home Railway market, though the changes are slight, the tendency is a trifle better, especially for the stocks of the Southern lines particularly Chatham descriptions. Foreign Government bonds are almost lifeless, and there is nothing calling for special attention except the weakness of Argentine descriptions. American Railroads are somewhat stronger in response to the improvement in New York yesterday, but in this department the chief characteristic is absence of business. Trunks are dull, and Mexican Railway issues have given way fractionally. Anglo-American Telegraph stocks continue in demand, and Bell's Asbestos have risen on the dividend announcement. Spanish Copper shares are harder.

The much talked-of English copper bank is reported to have been at length formed in London. Not much is known of the scheme, but according to the *Daily News*, the bank has undertaken to extend the contracts made with the chief copper mines of the world for a period of twelve years, and the mining companies on their side will have the guarantee of this new copper bank with a large capital. What has been arranged seems to be this: the new copper bank is to be responsible for the carrying out of contracts for twelve years for fixed amounts at fixed prices, and propose to so regulate the price of copper that a profit shall be afforded the producers, while smelters and those who are compelled to make contracts for the supply of copper for machinery, &c., will be perhaps able to rely upon a steady market for the metal for a long period of years. Copper is to be kept comparatively steady at something between £65 and £85 per ton. The difficulty of increasing stocks still remains, and how that has to be got over does not appear. Consumption will no doubt gradually increase, but to all appearance production will more than keep pace with that growth.

The Royal Niger Company have intimated to their shareholders that they have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year to 31st December last. Referring to the attacks on the company, Mr. Henry Morley, the secretary, writes:—"It has been asked whether any motive can be assigned for the recent calumnious attacks on the administration of the company's territories, in view of its signal success under the difficulties necessarily attendant on the orderly development of so vast a region, and especially at first. There is reason to believe that these attacks emanate from a small number of persons who hope thereby to prevent that extension of the company's charter over the adjacent protectorate of the oil rivers, which is desired by the great bulk of the trade of that region."

The prospectus of the Nitrate and General Investment Trust Company is issued. The whole of the share capital of £500,000 in £10 shares, is offered for subscription at £10 2*s.* 6*d.* per share (the 2*s.* 6*d.* per share to be allocated to the preliminary expenses fund). The company will invest the greater part of its capital in nitrate companies' shares, but it is not proposed to confine operations to these securities alone. It is proposed to issue debenture stock to the extent of one-half of the subscribed capital.

The prospectus is issued of Prince and Symmons (Limited), which has been incorporated to acquire, carry on, and further develop the well-known petroleum and paraffin lamp manufacturing business carried on under that name at the Lion Lamp Works, 19 to 24, Charlotte-street, Great Eastern-street, E.C. The capital is £60,000 in shares of £1 each, and 50,000 shares are now offered for public subscription.

The Scotch mineral oil companies have continued their agreement with the American oil companies for another year.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing prices:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Sheffield Deferred ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Caledonian, Brighton Deferred, and North British Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Hungarian Gold and Italian ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16 *Declined*: Argentine Hard Dollars and Treasury ½ each, Egyptian Preference and Daira ⅛ each.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each. *Fallen*, Wabash Mortgage ⅛, and Erie Second Mortgage ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Canadian Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛ and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary ⅜, the First and Second Preference ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian shares 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Guinness Ordinary 1¼, Anglo-American Telegraph Preference ½, Rio Tinto and De Beers ¼, and Suez Canal ¼. *Receded*: Mason and Barry 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	99⅞	100⅛
New Consols (2¾)	93⅜	9
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	¼
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¼
New 2½ per Cent.	95¼	¼
India 3½ per Cent.	107¼	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	70⅜	⅞
Egyptian Guar.	101⅜	2
Met. Pd. Wks. 3½	111⅛	12½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103¼	4
EirminghamCrp.St	111	12
Liverpool	111½	12½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Hard Dols.	67	8
Do. Treasury	94½	5½
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3
Do. Cedulas I.	53¼	¾
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1886	102	4
Costa Rica A.	91½	2½
Do. B	89	90
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	102⅝	⅞
Do. Preference	79⅞	80⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	81½	2¼
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	103½	4
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	86⅜	⅞
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	84½	⅝
Hung. Gold Rentes	94⅞	5⅛
Italian	92½	¾
Mexican Converted	14⅜	15
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	15⅞	17
Do. 6 p. c.	61	¼
Portuguese	102½	⅞
Russian 1875	93¼	¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	99	101
Turkish 1854	27½	8
Group I	15⅞	16¼
Group 2	15	¼
Group 4	84½	5
4½ p. c. 1871	96½	7
5 p. c. Defence	84	6
5 p. c. Priority	70½	1
Uruguay Unified	42	3
Virginia Funded	110	12
U.S. 4½ p. c.		
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	117½	¾
Great Eastern	63¾	91¾
Great Northern	118½	19½
Ditto A	103	4
Great Western	151¾	2
Hull and Barnsley	33½	4
Lanc. and York.	117½	13½
Brighton (Ordinary)	145	7
Brighton A.	13½	¾
Chatham (Ordinary)	2½	⅝
Do. Preference	10⅜	6¼
North Western	174¾	5
South Western	144	5
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A	3½	6
Met. Consolidated	7¼	5¼
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Do. District	3⅝	4
Midland	137⅞	8¼
North British Pref.	76½	⅜
Do. Def.	9¼	½
North Eastern	163⅝	⅜
North Stafford	11¼	15½
South Eastern	155	5
Do. Deferred	107⅞	8¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	53⅜	⅞
Can. Pacific Share	51¾	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	69¾	⅞
Denver & R. Grande	17⅞	⅜
Do. Pref.	48¼	¾
Illinois Shares	118	19
Lake Shore	105	⅛xd
Ohio & Mississippi	22½	⅜
Louis. and Nash.	69	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	71¾	2¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¾	14¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111¼	⅛xd
New York Ontario	15½	¼
Erie Shares	23½	¾
Do. Sec. Mort.	104½	5
Norfolk & West. Pref	53¼	¼
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	53¼	⅜
North Pacific Pref.	61¾	2¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	55½	¾
Phil. & Read. Sh.	24⅞	6⅜
UnionPacificShares	69	¼
Wabash Preference	29	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	43¼	1½
Grand Trunk Ord	10 15/16	16/16
Do. First Pref.	67½	⅝
Do. Second Pref.	47⅞	⅝
Do. Third Pref.	26⅜	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	72⅜	⅜
Mexican Ordinary	40⅜	⅜
Do. First Pref.	124¼	15½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	63¾	9¾
Lombardo-Venetian	8⅜	9⅜
Varna 5 per cent.	8¼	⅜
Nitrate Railway	27	½
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14	½
City Bank	20	1 xd
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	11 7/16	9/16
London and County	89½	90½
Union of London	40½	1½
London and West.	69	70
London Joint Stock	40½	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43½	4½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52	3
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
Mysore shares	4 7/16	9/16
Oregums	1⅞	2⅛
Cape Copper	5¼	⅜
Namaqua	3	⅛
Mason and Barry	9⅜	⅜
Rio Tinto	24½	⅛
Montana £1 shares	2 1/16	3/16
DeBeers new shares	17⅜	⅜xd
S. African Explor.	17	⅛
TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES		
Anglo-American	51½	2⅜
Do. Pref.	86	7
BrazilianSubmarine	13¼	⅛
Direct Unit. State	10	¼
Eastern	12⅛	⅜xd
Ditto Extension	12⅜	⅜xd
United Telephone	14⅜	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	195	205
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	14	15 xd
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	208	63
East London	202	b
Grand Junction	121	b
Kent	277	82
Lambeth	252	7
New River, New	350	60
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
W. Middlesex	262	7
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	258	63
Imp. Continental	203	13
South Metropolitan	302	7
BrushElecLt(£4po)	3¼	4⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8	¼
Guinness and Co.	312½	15
Hotchkiss	11¼	½
Bryant and May	13	¾
Spratt's Patent	10⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	28	9
Primitiva Nitrate	36	½
Salt Union Shares	3¼	4 pm
P. and O. Steam	66	8
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19
Suez Canal	83¼	¾
E. & W. Ind. Dock	19	21
London and St. K.	41	3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	18⅛	⅝
Tarapaca Bank	5	½pm
Tarapaca Water	15	½
Jumper's Gold	14	½
Spes Bona	6¼	¾
Wemmers	14½	15
Langlaagtes	7⅛	⅜
Jubilee	10¼	¾
Robinson	60	2
San Jorge	8¾	9¾pm
Pahang Corporation	4⅜	6 pm

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

I hope the story of the possible marriage of the Tzarewitch to the beautiful Montenegrin Princess, who is being educated at the Smolni Institute in St. Petersburg, is more than a mere speculation. No doubt it would be a great lift to a Montenegrin to mate with the heir to the Tzardom, but the Princess is a magnificent girl, and Montenegro is a far more important principality than Hesse. The Princess Militza is twenty-two years old.

***

There is quite a rally of Montenegrins at St. Petersburg just now. Besides the Princesses their father Prince Nicolas and Bozo Petrovitch are on their way to visit the Tzar. Bozo is the man who ought to be Prince of Bulgaria when the Coburger departs. He is able, brave, experienced, a Slav, and an Orthodox. But the Bulgarians are such snobs, it will be difficult to induce them to accept any one but a poor relation of a full-blown King.

***

Mr. Henry Irving must now be added to the list of distinguished patients, and Sir Morell Mackenzie's verdict on the popular tragedian's cold will be awaited by a large circle as anxiously as if he were once more in attendance upon a dying emperor. For Mr. Irving is a king—King of Scotland by right of numerous bloody murders nightly performed on the stage of the Lyceum. It would be such an interesting experiment to see how long Miss Terry could draw full houses with Mr. Vezin as Macbeth that Mr. Irving might be justified in laying up for a while.

***

Canon Shuttleworth of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, in Queen Victoria-street, writes a correspondent, "undoubtedly does a good work among the warehouse and office employés of his district, and has a common-sense belief in reasonable relaxations, among which he includes many outdoor sports and music. But I was hardly prepared to hear that he gave a fancy dress dance for the amusement of the congregation, at which he appeared in the gorgeous array of a cardinal of the Church of Rome!" I hope it is not true.

***

Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., long ago convinced himself if not his friends that he was born to achieve greatness, and, judging from a hint or two which he dropped at the annual dinner of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society at Louth, he will be hugely disappointed if before the year is out he is not raised to office in the Government—not to say Cabinet—of Lord Salisbury. The Duke of Rutland's delicate health makes it irksome for his Grace to retain even the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster; and although the Premier does not relish the prospect of parting with an old friend, the recent attack of his old enemy, the gout, has caused the Duke to seriously think of retiring at no distant date.

***

I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Cuninghame Graham's health is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, although she is, on the whole, enjoying her trip in Spain. She is vigorously collecting information of every kind for her book on Santa Teresa, and, with her husband, has just made a stay of some days in Valladolid, which, she writes, "is a most interesting place, with a great, cold, baroco cathedral, built by Philip II.'s favourite and brutal architect Herrera. There are many other churches—in fact, there are more churches than houses, and the people no doubt have felt this as well, as their very finest, San Benito, of the purest Gothic, is turned into a woodyard! It is melancholy to walk through the grand aisles, with the wood piled up on the grand altar, and sawing, hammering, and carpentering going on all round."

***

Mr. G. Sargent has undertaken a commission from Mr. Irving to paint a portrait of Ellen Terry. Mr. Irving stipulated that the lady was to be painted as she appears in private life, but the artist, while present at the first night of "Macbeth," was so enchanted with Miss Terry's appearance in the beetle-wing robes that he made a hasty sketch, and sent it to the actress as a suggestion for the portrait. Miss Terry was quite delighted with the idea, and promised to talk over Mr. Irving. The picture is to be life-size, with the elaborate Lyceum scenery for a background, and Mr. Sargent confidently hopes to achieve a great artistic triumph.

***

It seems I did an injustice the other day to a very excellent association when I said there was no such body in this country as the American Women's Christian Temperance Association. A correspondent calls attention to the fact that Mrs. Hunt Smith founded a Women's Christian Temperance Association in Manchester as far back as 1875, and from its twelfth annual report, which has been sent to me, it seems to be still in a flourishing condition.

***

A curious incident occurred at Duffield, a Derbyshire village, in connection with the County Council election, the Hon. Frederick Strutt being the central figure. Anticipating a close poll, Mr. Strutt voted for himself. His opponent omitted to do himself a similar "honour," and on the result of the election being declared found himself beaten by a single vote. Mr. Strutt, who, my readers will remember, was some time ago at death's door as the result of a carriage accident, has thus had another narrow escape, fortunately from a less awful contingency.

***

The personnel of the Russian Imperial Court includes the following members of the faculty: Three Court physicians and ten honorary ditto; two Court surgeons and three honorary ditto, three Court accoucheurs, two oculists, one children's doctor, four honorary doctors of the palace, and one dentist. How will this compare with the medical staff of the English Court?

MR. CARNEGIE OFFERED OFFICE.

It is announced in the *Wolverhampton Evening Express* the proprietor of which, Mr. Councillor Graham, is Mr. Carnegie's oldest friend, and most direct representative in this country—that a cable message from New York states that "Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been offered the important office of Secretary of the Interior in the new Government of America, which comes into office in March next, under the presidency of General Benjamin Harrison. The office," adds the *Express*, "is now held by the Hon. William F. Vilas, who was previously Postmaster General. The position of Secretary of State for the Interior in somewhat similar to that of Home Secretary in this country. The Minister has control of the inter-state commercial law, which will affect the Canadian railway system, but beyond this it is entirely domestic in its functions. He has also jurisdiction over the Indians, but nothing whatever to do with foreign affairs."

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S NEW EARLY CLOSING BILL.

Sir John Lubbock has assured the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* that he does not intend to reintroduce next session the Early Closing Bill that was so badly defeated last May. In its place, however, he has prepared a measure by which the County Councils will be empowered to order one general half-holiday per week in the districts under their control. The bill is to be permissive in its operations, and Sir John has strong hopes of its success. On the general question of earlier closing of shops he will wait for public opinion to mature.

DR. PARKER'S INVITATION TO THE WORKING MEN.

On Monday next Dr. Parker will speak to working men in the schoolroom of the City Temple, Shoe-lane. The address will begin at 12.15, and it is intended that the whole meeting be over before one o'clock. He has issued the following invitation:—"Working men! I intend the above talks to extend over four Mondays. Come in your working dresses. If you like to bring your dinners with you, bring them. If during the address you would like to smoke your pipes, smoke them. If at the end of the address you want to ask any questions bearing upon it, ask them. Make this meeting well known among your fellow-workmen, if you please. Throughout the whole arrangement do not treat me as a minister, but as a man. At the end of the four addresses we shall see whether we shall go on or stop. The matter will be very largely in your own hands. Monday, January 21, at 12.15, subject: 'Mistakes about Preachers.'"

We are authorized to state that the meeting of Parliament is fixed for Thursday, February 21.

Lord Randolph Churchill is expected daily at Monte Carlo, where he has engaged rooms till the end of the month. The weather is splendid.

BIG BURGLARY IN OXFORD STREET.

DIAMONDS, SILVER, AND SECURITIES GONE.

THE CLAIRVOYANTS OF LONDON AND PARIS AT WORK.

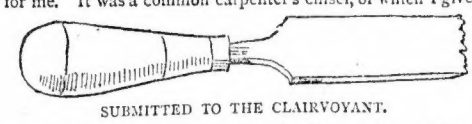
These headlines tell the story of a big burglary which has taken place in Oxford-street, at a very famous shop, where some of the most delicate French dainties in London can be bought. But every Londoner knows the pretty windows of Alfred Duclos, and all of us, especially the ladies, have gazed upon those mountains of *nougat à la violette*, with hues like the reflections of the setting sun on a range, and those hills of chocolate, and envied the happy possessor of the thousand and one dainty trifles which are displayed with a taste that few but Frenchmen possess. Well, this is the scene of the burglary, of which nothing is as yet known to the public.

THE BOX FROM THE BANK.

One day M. Duclos sent to his bank for a certain japanned tin box, which contained certain valuables which he required at the moment, and was kept at the bank for safety. It contained diamonds and silver, securities, leases, and so on. Some of the diamonds were set in a tiara, others in various forms: one piece of jewellery naturally had a sentimental as well as an economic value, as it was presented to M. Duclos by the Comtesse de Paris. The booty, the monetary value of which was about £1,200, included several Orders, and the silver was in plate form. So much for the articles, now for the burglary, which took place in the small hours of a Sunday morning. About a week before M. Duclos had need of the plate, and sent a messenger to the bank for the box. It was brought to the shop in Oxford-street in a cab, and deposited in a dark little room at the back of the shop, in which I had an interview with M. Duclos and a lady yesterday afternoon.

THE DARK ROOM WITH THE MILKY WINDOW.

This little apartment is used as an office. On the table I noticed cheques and writing materials; in the far corner was a couch, opposite to which was a cabinet. A book-case and one or two chairs about filled the room. "And this is what they left," remarked the very agreeable lady who was good enough to interpret for me. It was a common carpenter's chisel, of which I give a drawing



SUBMITTED TO THE CLAIRVOYANT.

here. You will see that the edge is serrated. One window, with milky panes, served to light this room, from which the box was stolen. "May I open it?" I asked, observing that the brass fastener which bolted the two halves together was a new one. On throwing it open I found the indentations of the chisel on the woodwork at the bottom of the frame. I was now able to get a view of the little square well, formed by the backs of adjacent warehouses, and saw at once that it was an absurdly easy task for a robber to break into the room.

HOW THE BURGLARS GOT AT THE SAFE.

This little well would be about six yards in diameter, and is approached by a short passage ("Turk's Head-yard") a dozen yards from the great thoroughfare narrow enough for a van and pair of horses to come down easily enough. The window of the room was enclosed by a set of stout iron rails, over which a child could climb, and the sill of the window is about the height of your middle, if you are a medium-sized man. With this explanation, I go on. "We live in the upper part of the house, and heard nothing. I looked into the room on Sunday, but noticed nothing peculiar, for the box remained in the position in which I had left it, and we only discovered the robbery when we came to examine it, and all that was left was this," handing me the carpenter's chisel with the serrated edge. "Then were your suspicions directed towards any particular person or persons?" One person was examined by the police, who were at once communicated with, but no incriminating clue could be found.

"Did you suspect the person you indicate of the actual robbery?"—"Not of the actual robbery, but of acting as the agent for a gang of thieves."—"Then has the person been kept under espionage?"—"For a time," was the cautious reply.

THE CLAIRVOYANTS CALLED IN.

Here, then, is a burglary committed in one of the great streets of the metropolis, in which the police have been completely baffled, M. Duclos has lost his diamonds, his silver plate, his securities, and his Orders, and without a hope of ever seeing them again. But M. Duclos happens to be a believer in second sight, and when the English police failed him he had recourse to other methods of discovery of crime. What did he do but consult lady clairvoyants in London and in Paris, the most distinguished in the profession? A burglary is nothing unusual, but few sufferers, I imagine, have ever sought the aid of the clairvoyant. Mr. Cumberland, indeed, professes to track down an imaginary murderer, and I have seen his rival, Bishop, perform some curious feats in the same line of business, but neither of these two diviners has ever succeeded in finding Jack the Ripper. Nor has any medium or spiritmonger ever even conjured up the image of the murderer.

IT WAS NOT THOUGHT-READING.

This by way of leading up to M. Duclos' experiences with the clairvoyants of London and Paris. "I suppose, sir, your idea was that you should abandon yourself to the thought-reader, and so allow her to form a picture of the person whom you suspected." "Not a bit of it," replied the Frenchman who has lost £1,200 worth of property. "I was told to send any article that I supposed the robber had touched. I did so—several articles, including the chisel which you have in your hand." "And what was the result?" "That my suspicions were confirmed. But what would you? There was no proof, and the person has gone. In France they arrest a person on suspicion and compel him to prove his innocence. In this country a man is innocent until he is proved guilty." "Then you believe in second sight as a means of detecting crime?" "In my experiment I certainly believe that the clairvoyants were right, for they indicated the person suspected." "But there was no thought-reading." "None at all."

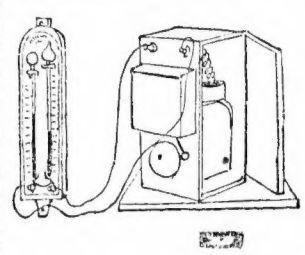
THE BEST IN LONDON AND PARIS.

"How many clairvoyants did you consult?" "A number. The best in Paris." M. Duclos declined to give any names, as he is under the impression that clairvoyants come under the "Vagrant Act." Do they?

This burglary took place on November 3 and 4 last, and this is the first public announcement of the success of the robbers and the powerlessness of the police. M. Duclos is not likely ever to see the swag again. The silver has long since "gone to pot," as the saying has it, and the bracelets and the tiaras, why, they are sparkling elsewhere by this time. I may add that M. Duclos was greatly surprised when he saw how much I knew of his affairs, for you may be sure the police have kept this matter very dark indeed.

ELECTRIC FIRE ALARM THERMOMETERS.

It is pretty generally conceded that all great fires are due to the fact that a considerable period often elapses before the first alarm is given, and even then not infrequently the place of origin is unknown. Some time ago Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the scientific instrument makers at the corner of the Holborn Viaduct, invented a little machine which ought to obviate a great deal of the danger, and make the discovery of fire, in the very earliest stages, a simple matter. This is their electric, long-distance thermometer. It is in construction the most simple affair. It consists of a glass tube bent into the shape of a letter U. It is partly filled with mercury, which is so arranged that it rises on the left hand for frost, and on the right for heat. Into the lower end or curve of the tube a thin platinum wire is fused, thus forming a direct connection between the mercury and one pole of a battery; into each of the higher ends of the tube are also fused platinum wires connected with the other pole of the battery. These latter are gauged, as to length, so that on the mercury reaching to a specified height on either side of the thermometer it reaches the wire and completes the circuit. With the battery is also connected an ordinary hotel indicator, with the familiar scarlet discs, which, falling, denote the number of the room whose bell has been rung.



It is at once obvious to everybody that to have one of these thermometers fixed in every room of a large warehouse, or hotel, or factory, would frequently be the cause of putting a stop to fires of considerable magnitude. So soon as the temperature of any room should rise to a specified degree, which would be abnormal, the rising mercury would complete the electric circuit, the indicator bell would ring, the red discs would fall, and the janitor or other person in authority would at once visit the room indicated, and put an end to the cause of the superfluous heat.

BOS'N'S PIANOS. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

WHY A LADY COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER SUBSCRIBED TO THE LORD MAYOR'S TESTIMONIAL.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the interest which even ladies take in the new Lord Mayor:—"Travelling last week from Bournemouth to Waterloo, I, as one of the stewards of the above fund, was discussing the matter with some members of my fraternity, when to my astonishment a lady of prepossessing appearance volunteered a donation, which I respectfully declined, remarking that it was for commercial travellers only. The lady at once produced her business card, saying 'This is the house I represent' (a French wholesale ribbon, millinery, and silk firm). I travel eight months in the year, am working London, and am due at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen next week, and I have cases in the van representing 4 cwt. of samples, adding that she was struck from the portraits with the pleasing personal appearance of the Lord Mayor, and admired his courage in eliminating the circus element in the procession.' After this explanation the proffered donation was accepted from this Parisian commercial traveller and duly entered in my collecting book. Sure enough at Waterloo there were the large black sample cases, the lady recognized by the porters, receiving their "tip" and instructing the cabman "Bedford Hotel."

SIXTY "DRUMMERS" IN WAITING.

Travellers who were in Manchester last Tuesday week (says a writer in the *Shoe and Leather Record*) tell a remarkable tale of muster at "Shaw's." This firm declined to see any new samples in December, and consequently everybody with whom the firm did business, and doubtless many with whom they never had a transaction, wanted to "catch the worm" when he did rise. I have not been able to learn when the first man turned up—possibly it was before daylight had fairly dawned—but when the buyer arrived, at nine o'clock, there were twenty-three ambassadors of commerce patiently waiting for him, and before the day was over no less than sixty had called and entered their names on the card kept for the purpose. These the buyers will see in the order of their names.

HOW MUCH AMONG THE WHISKY?

A correspondent of a Glasgow evening paper has directed attention to the fact that the weight of water annually distributed by the corporation mains to the city and surrounding district amounts to about five times the total weight of all goods and minerals introduced to the same area by railways and shipping. It is computed that about 40,000,000 gallons of water are passed through the mains daily. This gives in weight nearly 180,000 tons per diem, or nearly 66,000,000 tons per annum: while the total weight of goods of all descriptions sent into the city and suburbs in the same period is roughly about 13,200,000 tons. These figures give some idea of the unequalled water resources of the Scotch commercial capital, and of the enormous demand made upon the same for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

A PIN FOUND IN THE HEART.

Dr. G. Peabody read before the recent meeting of the Association of American Physicians a case where a pin was found in the heart, where it had evidently lain for an indefinite period. The point was distant 5 millimetres from the external surface of the heart. The pin seemed corroded and was broken by the scissors in dissection, without, however, becoming displaced. There was no evidence of recent local inflammation, but the endocardium in the neighbourhood of the protruding head of the pin was greatly thickened and snow-white, and firmly adherent to the edge of the head.

AN AMERICAN PHILANTHROPIST.

Philadelphia has the honour of possessing, in the person of Mr. George W. Childs, one of the greatest philanthropists of the age. He seems never weary of doing good. Having himself risen from poverty to great wealth through his own efforts, one of his greatest delights is to assist young strugglers to rise. This spirit is nowhere better shown than in his treatment of the staff of reporters, correspondents, and clerks on his newspaper the *Public Ledger*, who are paid higher salaries than any in the country. Each morning on his arrival at his office his cashier hands him a "wad" of five, two, and one-dollar notes, and with these beside him he sits and dispenses charity to all and sundry for two hours, the only qualification needed being poverty and ineffectual effort to succeed. How many young men and young women Mr. Childs has given a helping hand to only they, and perhaps he, know. But it is improbable that he himself knows, for he "takes no note of circumstance." Every year, at Christmas time, he gives a handsome present of money to each person in his employ, a *pro rata* percentage on the salary each receives. It is said that on the occasion this last Christmas Day he distributed among his employés nearly £8,000.

A PROVINCIAL THEATRICAL NOVELTY.

The directors of the Manchester Folly Theatre Company (Limited) according to the *Manchester Courier*, have entered into negotiations for the acquirement of the Comedy Theatre for the purpose of placing a novel attraction before the public. Their scheme is to make the theatre into a first-class theatre of varieties on the lines of the London Empire and Alhambra, and the novelty will consist in giving the public the privilege of attending both the Comedy and the Folly theatres for one price of admission; or, in other words, one ticket of admission will admit the holders to both places of amusement the same evening.

Joaquin Miller is more interested just now in the 100 acres of land he owns near Oakland, Cal., than in books.

Septimus Winner, the Philadelphia song writer, has made 100,000 dols. out of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," which is still in demand.

Within Cardigan Bay there are over 900 fishermen engaged, and the boats and nets employed in this industry are worth over £10,000.

The Empress of Russia is expected to spend several months at Naples. She has been advised to do so for her health. The King of Denmark and the Duke of Cumberland are expected to pay her a visit there.

The State Council of the canton of Bâle has restricted the Salvation Army to one assembly hall. Public meetings and the use of musical instruments are entirely forbidden.

Hadji Hassein Ghouli Kahn, the Persian Minister to the United States, is lonesome, as there is but one person in Washington who can speak his language.

Some members of the American Woman's Christian Temperance Union talk of sending a Band of Mercy to convert the cow-boys, who they think are very cruel to their ponies.

The Earl of Kintore arrived in town yesterday, from Scotland, to prepare for his departure for Australia, to take up his appointment as Governor of South Australia. His lordship will leave England on March 1.

The secretaryship of the Aborigines' Protection Society, which was held during more than twenty years by the late Mr. F. W. Chesson, has been undertaken by Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne, late editor of the *Weekly Dispatch*.

Mr. Sims Reeves having caught a cold, cannot be present at the concert at Sheffield to-night. Mr. Santley is to take Mr. Reeves's place. The fee which he was to have received was eighty guineas.

Mrs. Reagan, being her husband's private secretary, is entitled on all occasions to the privilege of the floor of the United States Senate, a circumstance enjoyed by no other woman.

Mr. Frederic Spencer, assistant master at the Leys School, Cambridge, has been elected (from among thirty candidates) to the newly-founded Chair of Modern Languages in the University College of North Wales

If the difficulty created by the condition of the Bishop of St. Asaph, who is unable to take the necessary step for resigning his see, continues, a short bill (says the *Leeds Mercury*) will be introduced early in the session to enable the Prime Minister to appoint a new Bishop of St. Asaph.

According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, the new naval programme of the Admiralty includes the building within three years of no fewer than eight large ironclads. The construction of probably one-half of these will be entrusted to private yards.

Among the Royal visitors to this country during the coming summer will be four sons of the King of Siam, who, accompanied by the King's cousin, have already left Bangok. They spend some months in India, whence they travel to Italy, France, and England.

The value has been declared at £84,346 15s. 11*d.* of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Agnes Jane Moore, of Whitehall, near Carlisle, who died on the 30th November last, and was the widow of George Moore, of the firm of Copestake, Moore, and Co., Bow-churchyard.

It is probable, says a Californian despatch, that the famous Blythe will case will come up for trial early next year, as the testimony for some of the chief contestants is now being taken in Edinburgh. The plaintiff in the case is Florence Blythe, who claims to be a natural daughter of the dead millionaire, and who is said to possess strong proofs in the form of letters received from him just before his death.

A JAPANESE CHILDREN'S PARTY.

THE LITTLE ONES AND WHAT THEY WORE.

LAST night Miss Maud Menpes entertained seventy or eighty young misses and masters at Osborn Lodge, Fulham. One who was present writes: The sight was very pretty. I cannot pretend to describe the remarkable costumes which these little ones had donned for the occasion, not being

MENPES MINORS.

a professional costumier. I only wish to pay my humble tribute to the prettiness of the little ones, and to express my admiration for them. It would puzzle any one to enumerate the costumes—the Daffodils, and Boy Blues, and Imps, and Fauntleroys, and Cavaliers, and Moors,

SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

and a score of others. Little Minnie Terry looked charmingly pretty in her Puritan frock, with the broad white collar. But then here is a list of a few of the guests which I append. My head still whirls with the dances, the games, and the processions. My eyeballs ache after gazing so long upon the pretty spectacle, which Mr. and Mrs. Menpes contrived—I am sure, with infinite trouble, if in infinite jest—for their friends.

Hostess	
Maud Menpes	Japanese
Little Dorothy Menpes otherwise	Japanese
Minnie Terry	A Puritan maiden
FOOTLES' BABY.	
Olive Barkeley	Directoire
Dora Labouchere	Princess Poppet
Hilda Caldicott	Snow
Noel Stoker	Japanese Swell
Olive Morris	Little Miss Muffet
Mabel Lewis	Lady Teazle
Randolph Ingram	Arabs
Lewis Ingram	
Dorothy Hudson	Folly
Bobby Mason	Henry V.
Paul Napier	Near Ilan
Diana Creyke	Empire
Edith Unwin	Daffodil
Mignon Hervey	Vivandière
Kitty Mason	Cinderella
Grace Fenner	Winter
A. Farrer	Polish Peasant
Lewis Clare	Pirate King
Alec Murray	Little Lord Fauntleroy
Connie Standege	Bo Peep
Nellie Standege	Gipsy Queen
Lewis Ingle	Blackamoor
M. Brooke Alder	Pierrette
H. McKay	Hon. Artillery Co.
Violet de Silvier	Flower Girl
Gwyneth Hudson	Miss Muffet
Guy Unwin	A murdered Prince
Stella Johnson	Yum-Yum
Kenneth Wilson	Mephistopheles
Harvey Bradbury	Bull Fighter
Roy Harries	Charles I.
Olive Routledge	Pretty Poppy
Leyland Hamilton	Charles Surface
Daisy Fuller	A Turkish Girl
Pearl Humphrey	Buttercups and Daisies
Audrey Stannard	Winter (not Strange)
Lewis, mi	Elizabethan
Claude Harry	Fred Archer
Gladys Goldsmid	Damascene
Howard Cardwell	Burmese
Willie Clifton	Little Lord Fauntleroy
Mary Baguley	Italian Peasant
Alfred, her brother	Boy Blue
Johnnie Hood Mason	Prince Henry V.
Marie Scott	Starry Night
Mary Cardwell	French Dancing Girl

THE FINGER OF FATE.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS AMONG THE PALMISTS.

A NEW and distinguished professor of palmistry has arisen in the person of M. Alexandre Dumas, who contributes to the current number of *Art and Letters* an interesting paper on "The Hand," or, rather, on chiromancy, for he discusses the said member in relation to character. Even were this article not signed, it would be easy to see that it is written by a man, for it treats solely of feminine hands—just as the fair authoresses of the numerous "palmistry" pamphlets now so much in vogue deal mainly with those of men. But M. Dumas brings fresh interest to the subject, investing it with all his well-known verve and originality.

THE "POSITIVE" SCIENCE OF PALMISTRY.

He has "restricted" himself, he tells us, to five types of hands, and has studied, by observation and investigation, a science which he holds to be "exact and positive." The worst of it is that in the outset this science is calculated to inspire gloomy feelings. There is apparently only one "really happy hand for a woman," and that is, according to M. Dumas, an ugly hand—large, red, and knotty; "a dreadful hand, like a man's." With this "happy hand," the wife will be always busy, exemplary, and capable; she will so henpeck and domineer over her husband that after her death he will not retain even energy enough to survive her! No one can doubt that to possess such a hand would indeed be happiness such as is seldom vouchsafed to mortals. As for the other four types, they have certainly more beauty to boast of, but as they are alternately expressive of a "mere animal," a "Messalina," a "Charlotte Corday," or a "Montespan," they cannot be said to be exactly enviable.

THE HAND BETRAYS THE MAN.

But "the hand is the index of the human soul," says M. Dumas, and though people "whom we have an interest in knowing can, by their countenance and skull, often mislead us, their hands betray their real selves." The hand cannot deceive:—

From no one who is willing to take pains to be attentive, can man or woman, however reticent they try to be with their eyes, their mouth, with all their features, whatever mastery they may have over their physiognomy, hide any longer even the profoundest, the most mysterious part of their inner being.

How unpleasant it must be for the earnest believer in M. Dumas' creed to go about in the world feeling that your hands enable others to read you like a book!—who, in such a case, would not (like the stately Mrs. Wilfer, of Dickens fame) prefer to keep those offending members veiled in brown gloves? She must, indeed, be a bold woman who would give up her hand to this cynical philosopher, and allow him to read its character.

THE HAND OF VENUS.

M. Dumas' first type of hand is that which he supposes "all women would like to have. It is pretty, well-proportioned, with the fingers tapering; it is dimpled and white. But alas! all is not gold that glitters, for this pretty, soft hand implies a certain mental and bodily laziness; the possessor of it is emotional, without too much imagination, and just a trifle greedy: altogether a comfortable, ease-loving hand."

With it, "you, madame, are fond of pretty colours, elegant things, the arts, all that charms the senses and the mind. . . . You practise religion, that kind of religion which is made up of a little superstition, idolatry, incense, and music. . . . The fleshy part of the thumb is salient, firm, tinged with pink; there you have the sign of a certain organic power, which offers this compensation, that, if it is capable of being abused, it is also incapable of remorse, save that kind of remorse which may be useful, for you are not ignorant, madame, of the fact that remorse is to be regarded by the wise as the crowning advantage that we get out of our faults." (Surely, it must be a Rosamond Vincy that M. Dumas is here describing.) "Among people with pointed fingers, it is never anything but a last resource. . . . I have just been attributing to you, madame, the hand that all women are envious of possessing, because this hand is the most elegant, the most aristocratic, the most flattered. But, left to itself, this hand is capable of many errors, is open to many disappointments. Perfect happiness, if perfect happiness exists, anyhow, the greatest possible sum of happiness for the woman who possesses this hand, this goddess's hand, will greatly depend on the man's hand she places it in, either publicly or under the rose."

WHAT'S IN A THUMB?

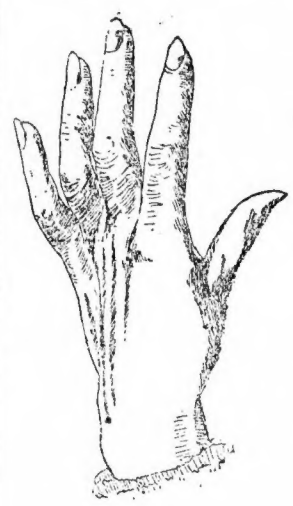
M. Dumas here goes on to some remarks about men's hands. Above all, he says, a woman must be careful to observe the thumbs of the man she marries:—

Concern yourself, above all, with the thumb; one always has to come back to the thumb. I am half inclined to reduce the whole science of the hand to the study of the thumb. Upon its length depend a man's reasoning faculty and will; upon the protuberance from which it springs depend his power and energy. Fits of enthusiasm, of discouragement, impulses, regrets, mighty resolutions not to give way, sudden relapses, such is the character of little thumbs. . . . Notice, then, very attentively, mademoiselle (continues M. Dumas), the hands of all those who aspire to yours. While the wooer is dining at your house, or in the evening after dinner, do not move your eyes from that ambitious hand, and make your prognostications accordingly.

THE MAN WITH THE KEY.

Here follow some remarks which are certainly not applicable to free English girls:—

Between ourselves, and if you wish me to speak frankly, I fancy that for woman, I mean for most women, the important thing is marriage, and the husband is only an accessory. A young girl is shut up in a more or less elegant, more or less flower-decked, prison, which is called the family. The thing is to leave it honourably and lawfully, at a certain age. The walls are high, and the door is double-locked. Behind that wall, among the men who come and go at will along the street, there is one who holds the prison key. His great merit is his key. Let him open the door to begin with. After that, we will see. One overlooks many things in a man who has such a treasure in his pocket.



THE UGLY HAPPY HAND.

Type No. 2 is the "happy hand" before-mentioned, the ugly, healthy hand, denoting a well-balanced mind and an iron digestion.

It is "a rather large hand, white in warm weather, red in cold, whose fingers, longer than the palm, have very plainly marked knots at the joints, and short nails. The little is almost as long as the ring finger. . . . The palm is broad, and the whole hand somewhat hard, although the skin is soft and always cool. With a hand like that, madame, whatever the hand of your husband might be, it is you who would be the man, because you would add to the influence of your sex, even if you were not very pretty, the power of reflection, will, and invincible perseverance. May God give a hand like yours to our mothers, our sisters, our daughters, our wives, our housekeepers, our servants!"

THE HAND OF MESSALINA.

Type No. 3. This is "a short hand, with a highly-developed palm, the size of which will be altogether out of proportion with the other parts; this hand will be, so to speak, square, the fingers being nearly all of the same length. With gloves on, it seems quite small. A child's hand!—only when it is bare, and you squeeze it, it warns you, by its resistance and hardness, of the danger you may incur, if you are one of those who can take a warning. This hand, a kind of vice, denotes brute instinct, egoism . . . cruel even in the midst of pleasure. Let men with little thumbs avoid this hand; let men with big thumbs try and exterminate it! . . . It is the hand of Messalina, of Phædra, of Sappho."

THE HAND OF CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

Then there is the hand with "spatula-shaped fingers, long and tapering—a small, soft, and spare palm":—

What a temperament, what ideas you derive from the spatula at the end of this hand of yours. You have more reason than imagination, more head than heart, and you are at bottom very nervous, but you control your nerves by a constant effort. You are inclined to melancholy, and injustice revolts you to the pitch of fury. It is the only thing capable of making you lose your coolness. Charlotte Corday must have had this hand of yours.

THE HANDS OF THE SAINTS.

This same hand, slightly modified, with the fingers finer, the joints thinner becomes "the most elegant, the most aristocratic, but also, taken by itself, the most dangerous hand that can be conferred on a woman; the hand of the great creatures of sentiment, of the lovelorn heroines, I mean the hand of those who take love seriously. If platonic love exists, it is for this type of hands—the hands that Giotto, Perugino, and the rest of the early masters were so fond of."

These are the great letter-writing hands. These women, "with long, lissom, and pointed fingers, have either no lover at all, or only one. This one love often kills them, sometimes immortalizes them, to such a degree is a single love in a single life; for all that it would seem to be the proper thing—worthy of the astonishment and respect of mankind. Women like these produce your La Vallières and your Héloïses. One need only be a Louis XIV. to turn them into victims, but one must be an Abelard to turn them into saints."

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Legion of Honour, 1872. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-pinned backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 16 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the élite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 58, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

KARN AMERICAN ORGANS.—Charming music exponents for the home. FULL warranty. Handsome artistic cases. Prices and terms to suit all requirements.—SCHREIBER PIANO & ORGAN CO., 3, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W.

1000 PIECES of NEW MUSIC, Popular Songs, Duets, Pianoforte Selections, &c., all full music size, at 2d. each. Specimen (any description), with list free, for two penny stamps. Twelve pieces assorted, 2s. only.—List only free on application, M. G. ROBERTS, 145, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 11, High-street, W.C.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description.
Illustrated List free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, NEW BOND-STREET.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

THE SHORTEST ROAD TO FORTUNE is Inventing, and also the cheapest. All can Invent. When you have a good idea, Consult Manager of "Invention," 54, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Advice gratis.

INVENTION PATENT AGENCY (established 10 years) has the largest connection in the world, and the best financial system for useful Inventions.—Manager, 54, Fleet-street, E.C.

FEED YOUR BIRDS WITH
CARTERS'
BIRD SEEDS.
20 kinds of Seed blended in proportions recommended by eminent Bird Fanciers.
Price 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. Packets.
TO BE HAD OF SEEDSMEN, CORN DEALERS, GROCERS, and CHEMISTS.

LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE.
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Stern's Pumiline used.—Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

A SCOTCH DISH, Oatmeal Porridge; An AMERICAN DISH, Maize Mush—Cooked to perfection at the ALPHA VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 23, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

DR. RICHTER'S "EXPELLER," THE
EXPELLER FAMOUS EMBROCATION,
EXPELLER Trade Mark, "COMET,"
EXPELLER is universally acknowledged to be of unequalled efficacy for
EXPELLER GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
EXPELLER NEURALGIA,
EXPELLER LUMBAGO, SPRAINS,
EXPELLER TOOTHACHE, ALL COLDS,
EXPELLER SORE THROATS,
EXPELLER INFLUENZA,
EXPELLER and similar ailments.
EXPELLER Has stood the test of 25 years,
EXPELLER and never fails to instantly
EXPELLER relieve and expel the most
EXPELLER obstinate pains. It has cured
EXPELLER cases of long standing,
EXPELLER for which all other remedies
EXPELLER had been used in vain. A trial
EXPELLER will be conclusive.
Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials.
MR. C. HARLEY,
The Cottage, 1, Trinity-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
November 2, 1888.
EXPELLER For several weeks I was
EXPELLER suffering from Muscular Rheumatism. A friend of mine
EXPELLER advised me to try your "Expeller." At the time of making
EXPELLER the first application to the
EXPELLER afflicted parts I could scarcely
EXPELLER crawl upstairs. After the
EXPELLER second day the improvement
EXPELLER was so great that I could move
EXPELLER about with ease, and at the end
EXPELLER of a week the pain had entirely
EXPELLER disappeared. I have no hesitation in recommending the "Expeller" as a panacea for all
EXPELLER rheumatic pains. You are at
EXPELLER perfect liberty to publish this
EXPELLER should you desire to do so.
DR. RICHTER'S "EXPELLER."
THE FAMOUS EMBROCATION.
Trade Mark, "COMET."
Of all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., post free for 15 or 35 stamps from the London Depot, 1-2, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Write for Dr. Richter's "Guide to Good Health," a valuable book of advice. It is sent post free on application.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. MCDONALD.

FIRST LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS of the LONDON PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Charles Gold and Friends	60	0	0
The Rev. Stuart Fagan, M.A. Oxon	10	10	0
Mr. J. Coleman	10	10	0
Mr. Hugh E. Hoare	10	0	0
Mr. J. M. Ryan, M.D., and Friends, Colchester	8	3	0
Mr. John Barker	5	5	0
Mr. M. Bowan	5	5	0
Mr. J. J. Williams	5	5	0
Mr. William Martin	5	5	0
Mr. M. Coady	5	0	0
Mr. James Patison	5	0	0
Mr. J. M. Kelly	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Layden, Castleford Branch I.N.L., Yorks, per Mr John Brady	4	1	0
Mr. R. J. Farrell, Kilburn Branch I.N.L.	3	15	0
Wm. O'Brien Branch I.N.L., Kingsland	3	10	0
Mr. F. Quigley, John Mandeville Branch, Silvertown	3	9	6
Mr. M. Healy, Sarsfield Branch I.N.L. Collected by Mr. Denham	3	0	0
Mr. Maurice D. Daly	2	6	6
Mr. James Jeffery	2	2	0
Mr. P. Keating	2	2	0
Mr. M. P. McCoy	2	2	0
Mr. M. T. Lalor	2	2	0
Mr. William Keane	2	2	0
Mr. E. Courtney	2	2	0
Mr. William A. Sandys	2	2	0
Mr. W. Doyle	2	2	0
Mrs. Dr. Bryant	2	2	0
Mr. G. Atkinson, St. Pancras Branch I.N.L.	1	8	7
Mr. P. Sloane, Thornley Branch I.N.L.	1	4	3
Mr. John Ryan	1	1	0
Mr. H. Barry Hyde	1	1	0
Mr. P. G. Carrill	1	1	0
Mr. Frank Barker	1	1	0
Mr. P. H. Brewster	1	1	0
Mr. H. W. Snow	1	1	0
Miss Jane Cobden	1	1	0
Mr. J. J. Kelly	1	1	0
Mr. J. Sullivan	1	1	0
Father Purcell	1	0	0
Mr. F. Morris, Paddington Radical Club	1	0	0
Mr. P. Burns	1	0	0
Mr. J. J. Heffernan	1	0	0
Mr. E. Lucas	1	0	0
Mr. J. McBride, Duncan-terrace	0	11	0
Mr. T. Tynes, Bocking, Essex	0	11	0
Mr. M. McGrath	0	10	0
Mr. Hewett, Walsall	0	10	0
Mr. M. M. Dilke	0	10	0
Mr. E. Keating	0	10	0
Mr. James Donnelly	0	10	0
Dr. Butler	0	10	0
Mr. M. Frisk	0	10	0
Dr. Tenison	0	7	6
Mr. M. Lee	0	5	0
Mr. J. W. Booth	0	5	0
Mr. Walker	0	5	0

WILLIAM A. SANDYS, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
NORMAN SHAIRP, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
128A, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA	3,826	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	April 12.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

STEAM, LONDON TO AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe and Cape of Good Hope. THE ABERDEEN LINE, s.s. *ABERDEEN*, 3,618 tons, will leave the Royal Albert Docks on February 28 for MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, taking passengers for all AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PORTS. The accommodation for first and third class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will be carried. Fares from 15 guineas. For freight or passage apply to GEO. THOMPSON and Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.
CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.
CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London, Naples, and Brindisi, every fortnight.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Naples every fortnight.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)
MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of
INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.
Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

EGYPT and the HOLY LAND.—COOK'S Personally Conducted TOURS, including Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jordan, Jericho, Nazareth, Damascus, Constantinople, Athens, &c., leaving London Jan. 26, Feb. 9, 23, and March 2. Independent Tours at any time. Programme, with Maps, 6d.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

SOUND SHOP PROPERTY INVESTMENT, near Notting-hill-gate. For sale to pay a perfectly safe 8½ per cent. Price £780. Lease 72 years.—Full particulars from Mr. L., 401, Brighton road, Croydon.

The LISTS will be OPENED on MONDAY, 21st January, 1889, and CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, for Town and Country.

THE NITRATE and GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY (Limited).—Incorporated under the Companies Acts.—Capital £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 each.

The 50,000 SHARES are now OFFERED for SUBSCRIPTION, at £10 2s. 6d. per Share (2s. 6d. per Share to be allocated to the Preliminary Expenses Fund), payable as under:—

£1 per Share on Application,
£2 2s. 6d. per Share on Allotment,
£2 per Share on 4th April, 1889,
£2 per Share on 4th May, "
£2 per Share on 4th June, "
£2 per Share on 4th July, "

Payment in full may be made, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on such prepayment. The Shares when paid up will be convertible into equal moieties of Preferred and Deferred Stock, the Preferred Stock being entitled to a preferential dividend of 5 per cent., and to priority in return of capital, and the Deferred Stock being entitled to the surplus profits. It is proposed to issue Debenture Stock to the extent of one-half of the subscribed capital. The preliminary expenses of the Company will be paid out of the fund to be provided by the 2s. 6d. per Share above mentioned, but a considerable surplus will remain for the nucleus of a reserve fund, to which fund such surplus will be carried.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq., merchant, 27, Upper Thames-street.
John Harrison Watson, Esq., Messrs. J. R. Thomson and Co., merchants, St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Henry Cartwright, Kt., Director of the Governments Stock Investment Co. (Limited).
Frederick Ford, Esq., late of Peru and Chile, 204, Cromwell-road, S.W.
D. G. Oliver-Jones, Esq., late of Peru, 9, Trebovir-road, Kensington.
Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., Messrs. Lloyds, Barnetts, and Bosanquets Bank (Limited).
Sir John Morris, K.C.S.I., 88, Queen's-gate, S.W., Director of the Debenture Guarantee and Investment Co. (Limited).
Wm. Thos. Morrison, Esq., 61, Earl's Court-square, South Kensington, late Manager of the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited).
Charles Hay Stewart, Esq., merchant, 4, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.—Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Davidson and Morriss, 40 and 42, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
BROKERS.
Messrs. Sutton and Co., 22, Royal Exchange, E.C.
Messrs. A. M. McCulloch and Co., 18, Dale-street, Liverpool.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. H. Woodburn Kirby and Co., 19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Herbert Middleton Morgan.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The principle on which Trust Investment Companies have been established is now proved to be sound, inasmuch as the stocks of well-managed companies, as may be seen from the following quotations in the "Stock Exchange Official List," are quoted at substantial premiums:—

	Name.	Paid.	Quotations. 15 Jan., 1889.
5 p.c.	American Invest. Trust (Limited) Preferred	100	117—120
8 "	Ditto Deferred	100	117—120
5 "	Army and Navy Invest. Trust (Limited) Preferred Stock	100	112—116
5 "	Ditto Deferred Stock	100	111—114
4 "	Ditto 4 p.c. Perp. Deben. Stock	100	104—106
5 "	Foreign, American, and Gen. Invest. Trust (Lim.) Pref.	100	117—120
7 "	Ditto Deferred	100	116—119
5 "	Foreign and Colonial Government Trust (Lim.) Preferred	100	126—129
5 "	Ditto Deferred	100	137—140
—	General and Com. Investment Trust (Lim.) Preferred Stock	100	114—117
4½ p.c.	Governments Stock Invest. (Limited) Preferred Stock	100	104—106
5 "	Ditto Deferred	100	119—122
5 "	Mercantile Invest. and General Trust (Limited) Preferred	100	117—120
5 "	Ditto Deferred	100	117—120
4 "	Ditto 4 p.c. Debenture Stock	100	104—106

The business in nitrate of soda is assuming very extensive proportions, and it is proposed to invest some portion of the funds of the Company in the best of the companies which have been introduced to the London market. The dividends paid by these companies are very considerable, and it is believed that, besides paying 5 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, a very large surplus will remain for the Deferred Stock.

It is also proposed that the Company shall participate in the introduction of sound and well-established properties to the London market.

The nitrate of soda trade now amounts to about £7,500,000 a year; and as the extraordinary results obtained by this fertilizer become more generally known and appreciated a considerable augmentation of the trade is anticipated.

It is not proposed to confine the investments of the Company to nitrate securities only. Sound investments, giving a fair rate of interest, will also form a part of the securities to be held by the Company.

The following is an estimate of the profits which are likely to be derived from the eventual operations of the Company:—

Investment of £750,000 in Securities, producing 6 per cent. net.. £45,000
Four per cent. Dividend on £250,000 Debentures .. £10,000
Five per cent. Dividend on £250,000 Preferred Stock 12,500 22,500

Balance of £22,500 available for Dividend on £250,000 Deferred Stock, equal to 9 per cent. In addition to which, further profits may be anticipated from taking part in the introduction of Companies, in connection with which important negotiations are in progress.

In order that no part of the capital of the Company may be applied in payment of preliminary expenses, the directors have decided to take from each applicant the sum of 2s. 6d. per share to form a fund for this purpose. The balance of the moneys not so applied will be carried to the Company's reserve fund, as provided by the articles of association.

No promotion money of any kind has been or will be paid, and no contracts whatever have been entered into.

Applications for shares must be made on the form annexed to the Prospectus, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.

If no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the solicitors.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchange for a settlement and quotation.

Forms of Application may be obtained of the Bankers and Brokers, and at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

London, 17th January, 1889.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PREFERENCE INCOME BONDS.

INTEREST due February 1, 1889, will be PAID at the Exchange of 48 pence to the dollar, less income tax, at the offices of the European Agency, Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-street, E.C., at the following rates:—

First Preference Income Bonds .. 7½ per cent.
Second Preference Income Bonds 7½ "
Third Preference Income Bonds.. 2½ "

Coupons should be lodged on or before the 25th of January, 1889.

SEBASTIAN B. SCHLESINGER, Agent.

THE STOCK and SHARE AUCTION and BANKING COMPANY (Limited), 58, Lombard-street, E.C., deals in every description of financial security at net prices, but makes a speciality of everything South African. It has agents in most of the Transvaal commercial centres. The *Weekly Bulletin* is the only paper in the entire world that has persistently, week after week for years past, prophesied the present state of the South African Mining Market. It is the property of the above Company. Price one penny, or 6s. 6d. per annum, post free.

Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Company, is now in the Transvaal, and can get reports upon properties of every description throughout South Africa by telegram or otherwise.

KENNETH FFARINGTON BELLAIRS, Managing Director.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, January 22, for London and Country.

The Oldest Petroleum and Paraffin Lamp Manufacturing Business in London. Established over thirty-two years. Contractors to her Majesty's Government.

PRINCE and SYMMONS (LIMITED), Lion Lamp Works, Charlotte-street, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 50,000 shares are now offered for public subscription—payable, 1s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and 10s. in one month. The balance of 4s. per share to form a reserve fund, payable by a call at three months' notice.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Esq., 6, LITTLE BUSH-LANE, LONDON, E.C., and EDINBURGH and GLASGOW.
Benjamin Hills, Esq. (of Messrs. Hills and Son, Soap Manufacturers, Regent-street, Deptford).
W. Valenta, Esq., 18, Buckingham-street, Brighton.
*George S. Symmons, Esq. (Prince and Symmons), Lion Lamp Works, Charlotte-street, London, E.C.
*B. Cars, Esq., Lion Lamp Works, Charlotte-street, London, E.C.
*Will join the Board after the allotment.

BANKERS.

London and County Banking Company (Limited), Lombard-street, and all its branches.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Wright and Wright, Mansion House-chambers, 11, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

BROKER.—Mr. William E. Gascoigne, 10, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Hart Bros., Tibbetts, and Co., 14, Moorgate-street, E.C., and No. 54, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C., Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—James C. Brodie.

OFFICES, WORKS, SHOW ROOMS, and WAREHOUSE, Lion Lamp Works, 19 to 24, Charlotte-street, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.

PRINCE and SYMMONS (LIMITED). ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is incorporated to acquire, carry on, and further develop the valuable and well-known business now carried on by Mr. George Samuel Symmons under the style of Prince and Symmons, at the Lion Lamp Works, 19 to 24, Charlotte-street, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.

The premises consist of a newly-erected and convenient five floor and basement warehouse containing an area of 4,677 feet, and having a frontage of 74 feet to Charlotte-street. It is the oldest known wholesale petroleum and paraffin lamp manufacturing business in London, and has a connection extending throughout the world, which has been conducted profitably for over 32 years, and is well known to the entire trade.

There are about 7,000 customers names on the books of the firm, which in themselves form a very considerable market in which to introduce articles of any kind that may be considered suitable for further developing the business of the company and increasing its profits.

The vendor holds complete patents and licences, a valuable trade mark, and a new automatic safety lamp which will be introduced for the season 1889, and will be the most effective and simplest lamp yet introduced to the trade and public.

The vendor has just established an agency at Melbourne, for the Australian colonies, which he fully believes will be of great advantage to the company.

The certificate of Mr. W. O. Tibbetts, of Messrs. Hart Bros., Tibbetts, and Co., Chartered Accountants, of 14, Moorgate-street, E.C., dated Jan. 4, 1889, shows that he has annually investigated the books since 1882, and is in a position to certify that the sales and profits have largely increased since that date, and that after writing off to profit and loss account a liberal amount for depreciation of plant, fixtures, rolling-stock, and bad debts, a net profit of over 11 per cent. has been made upon the trade done.

MR. SYMMONS WILL ACT AS CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR 10 YEARS, AGREEING NOT TO TAKE ANY REMUNERATION UNTIL THE SHAREHOLDERS HAVE RECEIVED 8 PER CENT.

PRINCE and SYMMONS (LIMITED).

The consideration to be paid by the company for the whole of the before-mentioned is fixed at £25,000, being £10,000 for the leasehold warehouse, and £15,000 for the goodwill, fixtures, fittings, &c. £15,000 is payable in cash, and the balance of £10,000 in fully paid-up shares. This will leave an available working capital of £36,000, which will give to the company the additional advantage of buying for cash.

The business will be taken from the 1st of January, 1889, by the company as a going concern, and the services of the existing staff retained, so that the business will not be interrupted by any changes.

The contract for the sale to the company is dated 8th January, 1889, and made by Mr. George S. Symmons, the vendor, of the one part, and Mr. Edwin George, as trustee for the company, of the other part.

All expenses, costs, and charges incidental to the formation of the company down to the allotment of shares will be borne by the vendor.

Application will be made to the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation as soon as the shares of the company are fully paid up.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the other agreements, and the Valuer's and Accountant's reports, may be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Wright and Wright, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., the Solicitors for the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the London and County Banking Company (Limited), Lombard-street, E.C., and any of its branches; also of the Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
Annual Income, £248,000.
Compensation already paid, £2,600,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
West-end Office—3, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.
Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

LAW UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, 126, CHANCERY-LANE. Fire, Life, Mortgages, Reversions.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,310,703. Annual Revenue—£485,426.
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall.
Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT, CITY OF LONDON. A NET INCOME of £533 per annum, derived from a fine block of property in Aldersgate-street, held for 70 years. Let to one tenant on lease 21 years certain, ground rent very low. To be SOLD to immediate purchaser to pay 7 per cent.—Apply to Messrs. JONES, LANG, and Co., 3, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
SANDALL-ROAD, CAMDEN-ROAD, N.W.
HEAD MISTRESS, Miss BUSS, F.C.P.
In connection with this school there are Foundation Scholarships, &c., tenable in the school, or at any place of higher education approved by the Governors.
Term fees, £5 17s. The NEXT TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1889, when new pupils can be received, provided the entrance examination is passed.
Applications to be made to the Secretary, at the school address.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on FRIDAY, 18th January inst., and CLOSE on or before the following MONDAY at Noon, for both Town and Country Applications.

THE "WOLVERAND KLERKSDORP" the Notre Dame des Victoires (Transvaal) Gold Mining Company (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1887, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

SHARE CAPITAL, £260,000, in 250,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 167,000 are now offered to the public, payable as follows:—2s. 6d. on Application, 7s. 6d. on Allotment, and the Balance by Two Calls of 5s. each, at intervals of not less than two months each from the date of the previous Call.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord GIFFORD, V.C., Chairman (Chairman of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, Limited).
Lieut.-Col. G. S. Coxon (Director of the Colchester Brewing Company (Limited), 16, Devonport-street, Hyde-park, W.
John Berry White, Esq. (Chairman Jokai (Assam) Tea Company (Limited), Director the Assam Railways and Trading Company (Limited), Monkhams Hall, Waltham Abbey, Essex).
Henry William Taylor, Esq., London, Johannesberg and Barberton (late Director Sheba Reef Gold Mining Company (Limited), will join the Board on completion of the purchase.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

J. Stroyan, Esq., Chairman "Moss Rose Co.," Witwatersrand, Local Managing Director.
E. J. Hancock, Esq., Managing Director "Wemmer Co.," Witwatersrand.
Charles Scott, Esq., Johannesburg.

BANKERS.

The Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, E.C.
The Standard Bank of South Africa, Clement's-lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 5, Austinfriars, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Percival Preston and Co., 3, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Edward Jones, Esq., M. and C.E. (late of the De Beers Mine, Kimberley), of Johannesburg, and 4, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (*pro tem.*).—Mr. C. H. Weatherley, 14, George-st., Mansion House, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed to acquire and develop the auriferous reefs of "Banket," or conglomerate known as the "Wolverand Mynpacht," situate at Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, and which Mr. Edward Jones believes are identical in character with those of the Witwatersrand formation, and to be a continuation thereof to the south-west (*vide* his report and letter enclosed with Prospectus).

Klerksdorp is now the centre of the large mining area known as the Southern Extension of Witwatersrand. The area to be acquired by the Company consists of 102 claims (9,163,271 square feet), selected by experienced miners as the best in the Mynpacht.

The owners and the Vendor Company have incurred considerable outlay in opening up and prospecting the reefs, and, to show their faith in the value of the property and avoid loss of time, the vendor Company have ordered, at their own risk, the plant and machinery estimated to crush sixty tons of ore a day. This is now in course of completion by Messrs. Davey, Paxman, and Co., of Colchester, and will be shipped next month. Crushings may be therefore expected early, and returns of gold within six to nine months from allotment.

From the direction and dip of the numerous reefs traversing the property, it is suggested by the consulting engineer that it might be conveniently divided into three distinct mining setts, two of which may be sold to subsidiary companies, whereby a large proportion of the capital of this Company may be recouped; whilst that portion retained would leave the Company in possession of a sufficiently large area to carry on successful mining operations.

Exhaustive reports have been made on the property by Messrs. Jones and Butler, C.E. and M.E., and Mr. Maitland Grant, A.M.I.C.E., of Johannesburg. These are printed in full and will be found enclosed with the Prospectus, and attention is invited to the extracts from some of the reports, which are quoted in the Prospectus, from which it will be seen that these gentlemen concur in thinking the property a very valuable one:—

Messrs. Jones and Butler conclude their report as follows:—

"In the course of our professional work we have visited a great many mines in the Witwatersrand district, and we can confidently state that this is one of the best we have so far inspected. We have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it as a very valuable property."

Mr. Grant states in his report that "in a cutting at the west end of the second row of claims he found a mass of reefs and leaders 100 ft. wide," and concludes by these words: "As regards gold bearing reefs, this property is the best I have yet seen in the Potschefstroom district, and second in value to only one or two of the richest properties in the Witwatersrand."

Mr. J. Holleman, the Government assayer of Potschefstroom, certifies that from eight samples taken impartially from the reefs he obtained the following results:—

	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.	
From two at the rate of....	8	19	19	per ton.
From two others "	1	4	21	"
From two others "	2	13	15	"
And two others "	7	8	8	"
Average of eight assays ..	5	1	15	"

He adds—"The gold extracted from the samples was nearly all very coarse, free from all chemical impurities, not coated at all, and remarkably easy to amalgamate."

The well-known richness of the Witwatersrand reefs and the recent wonderful returns of gold from there justify the Directors in expressing their conviction that the Wolverand property should yield satisfactory results.

The results of working and crushings on the Noitgedacht, a neighbouring property recently developed, show, by published reports, milling returns of 1½ oz. to the ton.

Mr. Jones states that excellent coal exists in the neighbourhood, and an unlimited supply can be procured at about 20s. per ton. Important companies have been recently formed to work the valuable coal deposits of the district.

The property is remarkable for the number and richness of its reefs, and, as will be seen on reference to Mr. Holleman's report, the gold is all in the free milling state, and easily extracted.

The property is held under the usual and ordinary conditions imposed by the mining laws of the Transvaal on Mynpachts.

The vendor Company is the promoter, and has fixed the purchase price of the property at £210,000, payable as to £50,000 in cash, as to £35,000 in fully paid shares of the Company, and as to the balance, £87,000 in cash or shares, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the directors, thus leaving a working capital of £50,000.

The directors have secured the valuable services of Mr. Edward Jones, C. and M.E. (late of the De Beers Mine, Kimberley), as their consulting engineer.

Mr. Jones, accompanied by a competent manager, will proceed to the mines in time to superintend the erection of the machinery and start the crushings, and at the same time direct the mining operations being carried out on the reefs. His long residence and wide experience of mining in South Africa inspire the directors with the utmost confidence in his direction of the Company's operations in that country. The local management will be conducted by able and experienced men, practically conversant with mining operations in the Transvaal, as is evidenced by their success in the "Moss Rose" and "Wemmers" mines.

The Vendor Company will provide all the preliminary expenses of the promotion and the issue of the capital, and they have reserved to themselves the right to enter into, and state they have entered into, arrangements with third parties, for this purpose, expressed in contracts dated respectively the 7th January, 1889, which do not affect the Company, and to which it is not a party. As these agreements may technically be contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares shall be deemed to have had notice thereof respectively, and to waive any further compliance with the provisions of such section.

The following contracts have been entered into (1) dated 12th day of July, 1888, and (2) dated 13th December, 1888, and both made between Charles Scott, Reuben Ernest Cross, John Stroyan, Robert Cornick Stroyan, Frederick Alexander English, Donald Fraser, and James Lister Billrough, of the one part and the Caisse des Mines, of the other part, and (3) dated 15th January, 1889, between the Caisse des Mines of the one part, and the Company of the other part. These contracts can be inspected at the temporary offices of the Company, Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained of the Bankers, or at the temporary offices of the Company, where also originals of the copies of the reports herewith, plan, and gold assays can be inspected.

Applications for shares should be accompanied by a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share. In cases where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and when a less amount is allotted than applied for the balance of the application money will be applied to the amount due upon allotment.

16th January, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING TO-NIGHT by SPURGEON'S EVANGELISTS, in EXETER HALL, at 8 P.M. Band, Choir, Organ. 3,000 Free Seats. Song Service, "Homeward Bound," Saturday at 8. Bible Readings, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3.30.

SPURGEON'S EVANGELISTS conduct SONG SERVICE, "HOMEWARD BOUND," in EXETER HALL, SATURDAY, 8 P.M. 3,000 free seats. Band, organ, choir. Also SERVICES on SUNDAY, MEN ONLY, 3.45. Both sexes, 7.30.

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
Central Committee Office,
29, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

This Society has now existed for 17 years, and is absolutely non-party in character. Its sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary Franchise for duly qualified women.

£1,000 URGENTLY and IMMEDIATELY NEEDED for more determined agitation. The receipt of £410 gratefully acknowledged.

Cheques should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Morrison, 23, Parliament-street, S.W., or London and County Bank, 3, Victoria-street, S.W.

FLORENCE BALGARNIE, Secretary.

BOVRIL

The most Perfect Form OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT
AT PRESENT KNOWN.
IT IS FOUND NECESSARY TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATIONS.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
The Safest Antibilious Medicine.
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.
Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine Lotion
FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.
In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.
Bottles 2s. 9d. *Sold everywhere.*

AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND NEWSAGENTS.

THE

Pall Mall Budget

OF THIS WEEK CONTAINS:

HOW I SKETCHED MRS. SIDDONS'S SHOES. A Visit to Ellen Terry.

FACTS AND FICTION ABOUT BAZAINE. By Archibald Forbes.

WHAT IS MY CHARACTER LIKE? The Answer of the Palmists.

THE PRINCE OF PARISIAN CARICATURISTS. An Interview with Caran d'Ache.

FUNNY ANIMALS AT A FANCY BALL.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BOULANGER.

SKETCHES OF "PAUL JONES."

A VISIT TO VLADIVOSTOK.

THE QUEEN OF THE AIR.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR SERVANTS.

A LOVE STORY. By Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT, Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

PRICE FOURPENCE. POST-FREE FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 335, is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

I. Early Life of Lord Beaconsfield.
II. Memoirs of a Royalist.
III. Venice: her Institutions and Private Life.
IV. Letters and Diary of Count Cavour.
V. Gambling.
VI. Dean Burgon's Lives of Twelve Good Men.
VII. Lord Godolphin.
VIII. Universities Mission to Central Africa.
IX. Mr. John Morley and Progressive Radicalism.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION, WITH

PORTRAIT OF MR. O'BRIEN, M.P. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The only Republican and Democratic Journal published in the United Kingdom.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Political Motto:—"Government of the People, by the People, for the People."

THE PLUNDERING CLASSES. By GRACCHUS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Circulates in Every Quarter of the Globe. More than Two Million Readers.

A KENTISH MARTYR. By NORTHUMBRIAN.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER. Special Telegrams and Cablegrams from our Correspondents in all Parts of the World. All the News of the Week up to an early hour on Sunday morning.

LEGAL ABOMINATIONS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Political Leaders deal exhaustively with all matters affecting the interests of the People.

THE TRAITORS AND THEIR TREACHERY.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—POLITICS for the PEOPLE, exposing the Iniquities of Monarchical and Aristocratic Government. Parliament from the Reporters' Gallery, by "M.P." Descriptive of Scenes in the House and of Eminent Members of Parliament.

MR. O'BRIEN'S VINDICATION.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—LABOUR and WAGES.—Labour Disputes, Trades Unions, Information for the Masses.

THE NEW LOCAL PARLIAMENTS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Latest Law Intelligence, the Assizes, and High Courts of Justiciary. Fuller Reports than in any other Weekly Paper.

STORIES FOR THE PEOPLE.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Ablest Articles on Home and Foreign Politics, Monarchy, Imperialism, and Republicanism.

THE DEMOCRATIC SHOW. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Answers to Correspondents. Legal Advice on every subject given gratis. Enormous circulation. One Penny Weekly.

THE ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

DESIGNS FOR SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES—The Selection of Building Stone—Steel for Water and other Pipes. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION (with diagrams)—New Premises at Leeds—The Humours of Business Signs. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTORS: Characteristics of Gothic Architecture in Britain—Stenographic Handwriting.—See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—Our Inventors' Column (illustrated). See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

HEALTHY HOMES, VII.—Some Famous Scene Painters—Topics of the Times. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

THE ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER can be transmitted through the post. Send Three-halfpence for specimen copy. Quarterly subscriptions, 1s. 8d.; Half-yearly, 3s. 3d.; Yearly, 6s. 6d., post free. London: JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand; and all Newsagents at home and abroad.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 5d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF for the New Year. Increase your income £2 to £10 per week. See the best penny journal of the day, "TRADE, FINANCE, AND RECREATION." All Newsvendors and Bookstalls, or by post 1½d., 35, Mark-lane, E.C.

PRICE 5s.

LETTERS TO A PATIENT ON CONSUMPTION
And its Cure by the Hypophosphites.
By JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D.
DAVID STOTT, 370, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

COUGHS, CONSUMPTION.—GRIMAULT'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME SYRUP is still, after 30 years' successful trial, the best and most rational of all remedies in Consumption and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Under its influence the cough ceases, night sweats disappear, and perfect health is rapidly established.

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA have been tried in the Hospitals, and found to give immediate relief in all cases of Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Oppression, Catarrhal Affections, Difficulty in Expectoration, and Sleeplessness. Paris: Grimault and Co. Sold by all Chemists, or post free of Wilcox and Co., 239, Oxford-street, London, W. Price—Syrup, 2s. 9d.; Cigarettes, 1s. 9d.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I consider your Lung Tonic one of the best patent medicines in existence. I have used it for some years, and never known it fail. I therefore recommend it with confidence to all who suffer from cold or affections of the chest."—AARON THOMPSON, Hessle.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Important for the delicate. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and despondent that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is the Finest Medicine in the World
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Fulness and Swelling after Meals.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words. These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BEDROOM.—Large, cheerful. Use of sitting and bath rooms 5s. per week, or would let UNFURNISHED. Two minutes from station. NORTH, 31, Frith-road, Leyton.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable Home on moderate terms to parties visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

PORTLAND MANSIONS.—Oxford-street. A Superior BACHELOR'S FLAT well FURNISHED, containing 2 Rooms and offices to Let. Terms 2 guineas per week. Apply to FRANK GILES and Co., Kensington.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION effectively TAUGHT by EDWIN DREW, editor, Monthly ELOCUTIONIST; Author of Six Elocutionary Works, 1s. 2d. each. College, 124, Gower-street.

HEALTH RESORT for YOUNG LADIES, with EDUCATION, in a mansion standing in extensive grounds, in a most bracing part of Norfolk, near the sea. Terms, including thorough English, music, French, painting, £75 per annum. Special hygienic exercises for delicate girls.—Principal, Brandiston Hall, Norwich.

RUSSIAN for Exams. and general purposes, successfully TAUGHT by Mr. IVAN SMYRNOFF, 23, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

TOURS (France), 7 ter, quai du Vieux-Pont. By the excellency of his own method Mr. Garreau teaches to speak French in three months. Unrivalled success. Special training for mercantile pursuits. One or two young English gentlemen could be taken as boarders.

TUITION by CORRESPONDENCE. Oxford Honour Graduate teaches English, mathematics, classics, and shorthand, &c. Terms moderate.—"B. A.," 8A, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO VAMP to Songs, Chords, &c., 1s. 6d.—ISAAC G